The Middletown Transcript

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FINE "DRY" ADDRESS

Dr. Fanning Severely Indicts The Liquor Traffic

SPEAKS IN THE M. E. CHURCH

Last Sunday morning, Dr. Michael J. Fanning, since Gough, the most famous temperance orator in America, addressed a good audience in the M. E. Church on that great subject.

This noble Apostle of Temperance is still, after 55 years of hard fighting, doing yeoman service to help put down the world's greatest evil—the making and sale of intoxicants.

More than once in the course of his long career has he nearly sealed his faith with his blood. Persecution and martyrdom have ever been the rewards of the pioneers in moral reforms; so this heroic temperance veteran in his bold and aggressive war against the once omnipotent Liquor Interests has been made to suffer for his course.

Just as the slavers of a little over a half century ago insulted, mobbed and murdered the anti-slavery advocates of those days, the Wendell Phillips and Lovejoys, so the rumsellers assaulted and tried to murder Mr. Fanning and his family for making war upon their later and worse slavery. For those older slavers who bought and sold human chattels, though they put chains upon the limbs of their victims, left their souls unfettered; but the Rumsellers not only rob their slaves of property, health and life itself, but they also put chains upon their very souls, consigning them in everlasting bondage to the devil, for upon the authority of Holy Writ, "No drunkard shall inherit the Kingdom of God."

In 1895 while residing at Jackson, Mich., Mr. Fanning warned the 45 rumsellers there not to violate the state law forbidding the sale of liquor on the 4th of July. With characteristic contempt of the law, they all did violate it, and Mr. Fanning had them all arrested and fined. That night his home was set on fire, and in saving his four children from the flames his bare feet were so severely burned as to cripple him for life. So, too, at Hampton, Va., another man was mistakenly shot for him.

His arraignment of the whole vile business of the saloon was scathing, unanswerable! "It is the duty of every good citizen to make war upon intemperance, for it stands in the way of bringing the world to Christ, and hinders every good thing men would do. Annually $17,000,000 spent to promote intemperance, to $1.000,000 on Christian doctrine." He spoke of a certain ship carrying missionaries to the heathen with 83 casks of New England rum on board—"Salvation in the cabin, damnation in the hold, and Old Glory flying in legal protection over both."

He told how 1600 indignant Christian women smoked out the cowardly business men of Elkhart, Ind., who refused to sign a liquor remonstrance,—by pledging themselves not to buy $1 worth of goods from the trimmers. They pretty soon changed their minds!

The speaker said "The greatest demand of the hour is to bring this awful war to an end the soonest possible. The Liquor Traffic is the greatest obstacle. We are not meeting the expectations of our Allies fully because this Liquor Traffic has not been stopped. Lloyd George, England's Premier, says 'England has three enemies, Germany, Austria and Drink, and the greatest is drink.'"

Drink is destroying much power especially in our industrial centers.

The Government had to form dry zones about the camps to protect the soldiers from the liquor vampires, for a soldier cannot be kept fit in the neighborhood of a saloon. Drink stands in the way of all development of robust manhood. Out of 5600 young men called at Los Angeles in the first draft, three out of four were turned down because of drink!"

Dr. Fanning then gave some startling statistics showing how even moderate drinking largely reduced the mental and physical efficiency of the worker, among others, reports of life insurance actuaries covering 2,000,000 lives, showing the loss averaged for moderate drinkers from four to six years of life, as compared with abstainers! Pres. Tuber says drink lessens mental efficiency 15 per cent.

Read what these Superintendents of thousands of workers say: B. C. Royal of the Victor Co., employing 10,000 men, "Drink is the workingman's worst enemy—robs him in his physical equipment, which is his most vital asset."

Stephen E. French, of the Athol Machine Co., "The use of intoxicants by emyloyes does more to retard the delivery of machinery and tools which mean so much to the Government now, than the lack of freight-cars, coal, steel or any other material needed in manufacturing."

The Superintendent of the Akron Wire Works; "We pay off on Friday, and are always short on Saturday. One Saturday lately in one department, out of 60 workers only 6 reported for work!" Of our labor troubles 90 per cent. are due to booze. If the Government will shut down on the liquor traffic, we can increase our output enormously! Not lack of labor, but keeping men working full time is the trouble."

"Pennsylvania is one vast mine and workshop; and yet with new mines opened and new mills and factories established, she finds herself unable to meet the demands for munitions and war materials. At a time when every man within her borders should be at his best, thousands are either wholly helpless to respond to her call or their productive capacity is so impaired, through the use of alcohol as to be uncertain and ineffective." *National Enquirer.*

A Westmoreland coal operator says: "We are losing 2000 tons a day coal out-put while the Nation is crying for fuel, and this shortage is due to the drinking places aronnd the mines. The men lose many days getting over their drunks."

The Bessamer Coal and Coke Co., The Superior Fuel Co., The Ford Colliery Co., and others around Pittsburg, have petitioned for dry zones about their plants, because the out-put of their mines has been lowered 2000 or more tons a day by reason of saloons in their vicinity.

On the other hand under prohibition, W. Virginia mines show an increased out-put of 5.000,000 a year with 3½ per cent. increase in working days per man!

Liquor also wastes fuel. The brewers and distillers alone used last year 3,221,950 tons of coal—all fuel wasted—no returns save ruined homes, meanwhile citizens were suffering for want of coal!

Liquor wastes food. The Brewers' Year Book for 1914, says: "Brewers and distillers used 156,000 bushels of grain and farm products for making liquors only, equal to the total value of all the crops of Maine, Connecticut, Delaware, New Mexico and Wyoming." Again, their Anti-Prohibition Manual for 1916, says, "The liquor traffic used the entire out-put of 300,000 farms; and the brewers and distillers in Peoria alone consumed the entire surplus crops of Illinois and Iowa."

Dr. Wiley says what the brewers use would feed 12.000,000 people almost 1 8 of our whole population." Liquor wastes transportation. Rum fills a shipping space of 21,000,000 tons annually, or 1400 ships of 15,000 tons each, also 1,050,000 cars of 40,000 pounds each, 26,250 trains of 40 cars each, 72 crews and engineers, and a small army of men to load and unload, 365 days in the year, handling 57,600 tons of freight every day Sundays included!"

In his most impassioned manner Dr. Fanning thundered: "To stand for the continuance of all this thing at this trying time in our Nation's history, is due to one of three things; 1, Ignorance of these facts; 2, Indifference to our country's welfare and that of Humanity; or 3, to downright treason."

The Scribe wishes to ask right here, where this savage arraignment leaves our President who for about 16 months refused to abate this Awful Evil one jot though given by Congress full power to do so?

With these words of eloquent earnestness the speaker closed his appeal that Christian voters should end this treason of Rum that is helping Germany defeat our armies: "Hear me! The man who for his own money gain will break down the efficiency of men now by selling them liquor and making them unfit to produce their share, to do their bit for their country and their flag, deserves no better fate than the spy we place against a wall or hang from the limb of a convenient tree!

Again hear me! The man who, with a knowlege of these things, would cast his vote for their continuance at this critical period of our country's life, deserves to be scorned by all patriotic people and to become a hissing and a byword in the mouths of all men. We hate a spy, but decent men would rather fraternize with a Major Andre than with a Benedict Arnold!"

The sum of $100 was given by his appreciative audience to help Delaware drive the accursed pro-German beer and whiskey out of Wilmington in the coming Legislature.

Drive Your Own Car

Many patriotic men of wealth, disliking in this crisis to see able-bodied men doing nothing to help the government, dismissed their chauffeurs and are driving their own automobiles. The chauffeurs have no trouble finding employment and many of them have been drafted anyway.

There are some men who have been successful in everything else in life they ever undertook, who are to nervous to drive cars. As soon as they see a car coming they get panicky for fear they will collide.

Elderly men or those having bad eyesight or other defects may not be able to take the wheel. Others might as well let theirs go so that they could serve the goverment in some helpful way. A great many people who thought they never could learn to drive an automobile with any comfort, have learned to enjoy it very much.

Transfer of Realty

Two hundred and two acres of land, together with the buildings thereupon erected, abutting the road leading from Delaware City to Port Penn, have been purchesed by the Marlin-Rockwell Company from Edward R. Cordrey. The nominal figure of $5 is set in the deed as the purchase price. The purchaser has under construction at that place a large plant.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mr. S. E. Massey was a Wilmington visitor Tuesday.

Miss Ruby Whitlock spent several days with friends at Milford.

Mr. G. Vlahos and little daughter Annie spent Monday in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Ollie Raley, of Baltimore, spent last week with Mrs. George H. Johnson.

Capt. Rupert M. Burstan was a recent guest of his parents Mr. and Mrs. S. Burstan.

Miss Sarah Crossland, of Wilmington, visited Mr. and Mrs. J. Z. Crossland over Sunday.

Mrs. G. Norman Gill, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday and Monday with Mrs. John D. Gill.

Mr. John Jolls, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Jolls.

Mrs. J. F. Deakyne, is entertaining her sister Mrs. R. A. Bowers, of near Still Pond, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore V. Whitlock, of Wilmington were guests of relatives in town Sunday.

Corporal Benjamin C. Denny, of Camp Dix, N.J., visited his home here part of this week.

Mrs. James Sparks, of Philadelphia, was entertained over the week-end by Mrs. Harry Black.

Mr. Fred Crouch, of Wilmington spent Sunday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. John S. Crouch.

Mrs. W. R. Cochran and daughter Miss Eliza, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., were visitors in town part of last week.

Mrs. Caddie Bacon and son Leon, of Wilmington visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Crouch over the week end.

Messrs. Francis Pinder, of Chester, and Bruce Whitlock and Ray Dickson of Wilmington, visited their homes here on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard. S. Rodney and little daughter, of New Castle, were guests of her mother Mrs. E. C. Green this week.

Messrs. H. Elmer Kirk and Lee C. Vinyard were entertained at the home of Dr. C. C. Laws at Chesapeake City, Md., on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Ginn Jr., and son Austin and Miss Lillian Ginn spent the week-end with relatives at Lancaster, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf Echenhofer and daughter, of Wilmington, visited his parents Mr. and Mrs. George Echenhofer on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Massey and Mr. and Mrs Albert Massey and children, of Wilmington, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Massey.

Mr. and Mrs L. V. Kirk had as their guests on Sunday Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Deibert and little daughter, of Elkton, Md., and Mr. R. A. Davis, of Wilmington.

Dr. W. S. P. Combs, attended a meeting of the State Medical and Dental Examiners which was held in Wilmington on Wednesday and Thur day. Dr. Combs is a member of the board.

The Rev and Mrs Joseph Brown Turner with their daughter Mrs. Louderbach, and their son Mr. Dale Turner called at the Manse on last Thursday. Mr. Dale Turner is a member of the staff of our Embassy to Russia. He arrived home via Siberia and expects to return to Russia in a few weeks. His experiences during the Russian upheavals are very interesting.

Red Cross Work.

To the 43 colored drafters who left Newark last Tuesday, Middletown furnished 40 pairs socks and 40 sweaters the remainder being donated by the Newport Branch of the Delaware Chapter. Now that is past history, but we must send seventy-nine more of our boys on Monday, July 22d. Let every one who has a sweater or pair of socks on her needles finish them by Saturday. Seventy-nine is a large number but Middletown is responding so splendidly when called upon to do big things. The knitting committe has been orderd to sew Red Cross name tapes on all knitted articles, that means more work for them. help by sending sweaters and sacks in early. We have to be in Newark by 9 a. m. Monday to distribute what your loyal service makes possible.

NELLIE ROTHWELL,
Vice-Chairman.

Threshers Must Report Grain

The United States Food Administration is requiring that each thresherman report the number of bushels thrashed. The Administration has provided small record books to each thresherman so that he can keep his daily records and make his monthly report very easily. Blanks for the monthly report have also been provided.

The monthly report will be made to the County Agent and as the agent is required to make his report by the 4th of each month it is hoped that each thresherman will make his report the last day of each month.

STATE AND PENISNULA

Charles B. Evans has been re-elected president of the Newark Trust & Safe Deposit Company.

The Wilmington police made 119 arrests last week, of which number 45 were for drunkenness.

The minstrel show given in Wilmington by employees of the Harlan plant netted the soldiers' smoke fund $2560.

Mayor Lawson, of Wilmington, has announced that he will appoint three new Public Utilities Commissioners this week.

There will be very few chestnuts in Queen Anne's county this year, as nearly all the trees have been killed by the blight.

According to the records of the Building Inspectors' office, permits for buildings valued at $22,088 were issued in Wilmington last week.

The Board of Education for Kent county Md. has awarded Walter Pippin the contract for building the new high school at Galena, at his bid $10,800.

A movement has been started to erect in Laurel a proper monument to soldiers and sailors who have lost their lives in defense of their country.

Camp Dix is now planting the country's biggest war garden, 400 acres. The war department is planning to spend $60,000 on gardens in the camps.

The New Castle City Council wants the people to keep the city clean, and to that end has placed eight waste cans at various points along the street.

The great Cyprus Swamp in the lower part of the State, has been on fire three days, and the surrounding country for miles is covered with a pall of smoke.

A special agent of the Department of Labor is visiting the various county seats on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, holding conferences with canners and growers in regard to labor.

The beginning of 15 minute daily meetings in front of the Court House Georgetown, to offer prayers for the soldiers and sailors and to sing patriotic songs, was held Tuesday morning with a large attendance.

The largest price for one haul of fish this season was paid at Bowers Beach on one day last week when one of the small seines landed with nineteen bushels of fish which were bought by a Wilmington fish dealer for $80.

The new barge which is being built at the Bethel shipyard is nearing completion and will be launched Saturday July 20th, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon. This is the largest barge ever built on the Eastern Shore.

Delaware Red Men held a home coming at the Fraternal Home, near Newark, Saturday, which was attended by more than 1500 members of the order and their families. Entertainment was provided by members of the Degree of Pocahontas.

Definite assurances that there is no danger of a sugar famine were given Tuesday by the Food Administration, and the food situation generally was declared to be better than at any time since America undertook the feeding of her allies.

Dr. J. W. Cain, who recently resigned as president of Washington College, Chestertown, after 16 years' service, has been appointed one of the vice-presidents of the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, Baltimore, at a salary of $6000 a year.

John Shilling, who succeeds his brother, as well as William H. Jump, who was appointed to succeed E. L. Cross, Supt. of New Castle and Kent County public schools are both Delaware men and have taught practically all their time in Delaware schools.

The Medical Societies of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Delaware will meet at Ocean city, Md., July 18. One of the speakers will be Lieutenant Colonel Harry W. Purnell, Medical Corps, U. S. A., commanding the base hospital at Fort McHenry.

The trustees of Washington College, located at Chestertown, have requested President Goodnow, of Johns Hopkins University, to look over the field and recommend one or more men for president of the college to succeed Dr. Cain, who recently resigned after a number of years service.

Having received two subsciptions of $25,000 each, with the promise that five similiar ones be received, the managers of Hope Farm, near Wilmington, has inaugurated a campaign to raise $25,000 needed for war work among the tuberculous. It is proposed to get half of the amount through small pledges.

Walking quietly into the office of the local exemption board and surrendering, Archie W. Truitt, of near Laurel, who was charged with being a deserter from Camp Meade about nine months, was taken to the camp. Young Truitt was very repentant and expressed regret for his action in deserting. It is said that he is in bad health.

The transport "Covington," formerly the "Cincinnatic," on which the 115th U, S. Infantry, made up principally of former members of the Maryland National Guard, crossed the seas, was torpedoed and sunk on her way back to America on July 1. A number of Elkton boys are members of the 115th Infantry, and crossed over on this steamer the latter part of June.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Can until you can't.

The year is over half gone.

Spring chicken promises to roost high this summer

There is said to be more than 4,900,000 war gardens in the United States.

If the government has taken over sulphur, there still remasns a plentiful supply of it where the Kaiser is going.

A number sf farmers have sprayed their tomato crop in hopes of killing the louse which is destroying their crop, but with poor success.

John Heldmyer, Jr., Real Estate Broker, has sold Mrs. Sarah Boulden's farm, of near Cecilton, to Mr. William H. Boulden. Price private.

Samuel Jester, of Townsend, who was seriously injured in a runaway accident a few days ago, is steadily improving. When thrown out of his carriage, Mr. Jester's right ear was nearly severed.

Mrs. Elias M. Shallcross entertained at luncheon on Thursday Mrs. W. R. Cochran and daughter Miss Eliza, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., Mrs. S. F. Shallcross, of Odessa; and Mrs. E. M. Vaughn and Mrs. Charles Derrickson.

ODESSA

Mrs. Charles Zeni is visiting relatives at Burlington, N. J.

Miss Clara Ewell spent last week with freinds at Blackbird.

Mrs. William Heller is visiting relatives at Port Penn.

Rev. H. C. McLaury is spending this week at Westover, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C Aspril are visiting at Springfield, W. V.

Miss Minnie Armstrong visited in Newark and Philadelphia last week.

Mr. Joseph Heller and family spent Sunday with relatives near Glasgow.

Mrs. F. B. Watkins and daughter Miss Rebecca are visiting at Pocono Pines Pa.

George Croft, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with his mother Mrs. Eliza Croft.

Mr. Frank Lynam and son, near Wilmington visited his sister Mrs. William Craig this week.

Mrs. John Keegan and children of Philadelphia, are guests of Mr. M. Keegan near town.

Mr. William Craig and daughters were visitors to Newark and Wilmington on Monday.

Miss Geneva Ward, of Philadelphia is spending her vacation with her mother Mrs. Harry Ward.

Craig Naudain of the U. S. A. Navy, now at Norfok, Va., visited his aunt Mrs. Thomas Ford.

Delaware Lightcap, of Wilmington, is spending his vacation with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lightcap.

Miss Hilda Austin and Mr. Norman Bendler, of near Mt. Pleasant, were guests of J. K. Orrell and wife on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, and William Fitzgerald and wife, Miss Pearl Jones, and Ferdinand Allee, of Salem, N. J., were guests of William Gremminger and wife on Sunday.

A Letter From France

The following letter has been received by Mrs. G. W. Hurd, of near McDonough, from her son who is serving the colors in France.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE,
June 25, 1918.

Dear Mother:

I have arrived safely somewhere in France and am in good health, and hope this letter will find you all the same.

We have a pretty nice camp here. France is surely a pretty country with lots of fine roads.

I am in Batt. C 54th Regiment now and have seen quite a few of the men from my old company over here, who left about three weeks before I did. Don't know whether we will get back to Batt. A or not.

I wrote to brother John about two weeks ago. Don't worry if you don't hear from me often as it takes a long time for mail to get to the U. S. A.

As this is about all I can write this time will close, with love to all. Write real soon. Your son,

GEORGE.

A Fine Sermon on France

Only inability to be in two places at once denied the Scribe the pleasure, last Sunday morning, of hearing Rev. F. H. Moore's fine sermon on "The Civil Contributions of France." This discourse, like that of the evening, on "The Religious Contributions of France" was enriched after Dr. Moore's manner with much interesting historical and travel erudition. Both highly pleased their auditory.

On the right of the speaker hang the handsome Tricolor of France loaned by Miss Ida Howell from her large collection of the flags of all nations.

A WONDERFUL BICYCLE TIRE

Refreshing, at a time when so many things are up in price and down in quality, to find an article fair in price and in quality like Caesar's wife, "clear above suspicion"—the "Vacuum Cup" bicycle tire made by the Penn. Rubber Co., of Jeannette, Pa

The Scribe has had a bike experience with one of these wonderful tires worth telling—the 4th year for one on the rear wheel and seemingly good for 4 years more! Meanwhile, three tires of other makes on the easier front wheel, are worn out and gone—but not forgotten, for they made more trouble than they were worth, plugs and tapings all the time.

This superb Penn. Co. tire bids fair to prove another "One Hoss Shay" affair. All have read that classic bit of American humor, by Holmes, telling how the old deacon's imperishable shay saw two or three generations come and go, only at last to let go all at once from sheer old age!

Well, these "Vacuum Cup" tires are like that—they just don't seem to know how to wear out like other tires, but keep on going like the deacon's famous shay.

Mr. Harry Howell, the best bike expert in the state, sells these fine tires, at his store now enlarged and filled with bicycles, Columbia wheels, tires and all one wants in the bike line. These "Vacuum Cup" tires are always up to concert pitch in quality, and he means to push them in preference to all others.

Were the Poet Holmes alive today, and addicted to the bike, as no doubt such an athlete would be, he would be riding that prince of wheels, the Columbia, shod with peerless "Vacuum Cups."

WHEAT CROP FAIR

The farmers of this section are busy threshing their wheat, and while the crop is not up to the usual standard there is a much better turnout, than even the most sanguine expected. Seven threshing machines are running full blast within five miles of this town, and from what can be heard there is a little more than two-thirds of a crop of wheat in most places, and not a full crop in any place. From eighteen to twenty-two bushels per acre seems to be about the average yield, whereas usually the yield here is from twenty-two to thirty-five bushels per acre.

Much of the wheat being threshed is being loaded on the cars and shipped immediately, and many farmers living some distance from the station here are taking advantage of automobile trucks, and are hiring them to haul the grain from the threshing machine to the cars. The price is from 2½ to 3½ cents per bushel, depending upon the distance, and with them the hauling has proven more economical than hauling with teams, when the high prices of farm labor and the boarding of the men is considered. One truck last week hauled nearly 1000 bushels of wheat from the farm of Harry Bingnear, at Odessa, in one day of ten hours.

A labor shortage was feared here during the harvest season, but there has been enough help to save the wheat crop and do the threshing, without calling on the citizens here.

Betterton Traps hooting Tournamen

The Second Annual Trapshooting Tournament of the Betterton Gun Club will be held at the Bayside Grounds on Wednesday and Thursday July 31st and August 1st. In arranging their program of their Second Registered Shoot, considerable thought has been given to making the Tournament an attractive one—both for the eighty-five per cent shooter as well as the ninety-five per cent shooter.

The traps this year have been placed on a fifty foot bluff over-looking the beautiful waters of the Chesapeake Bay and targets will be thrown toward the north over the water. A large attendance of shooters and their wives are expected at the Bayside resort from Delaware and the Eastern Shore as well as from the nearby cities. Betterton will be at its height of the season bathing, bowling, boating, dancing and all kinds of amusements will be in full swing and the large hotels Chesapeake, Betterton and Rigbie will be ready to give first class accomodation to all.

HOWARD F. OWENS, Sec.
Betterton Gun Club.

Potatoes Few to a Hill

Many farmers claim to feel pessimistic concerning the early potato crop. Those who have examined their plots say that the tubers seem large and fair enough, but that they are entirely too few to the vine. It has been noticed by nearly everyone who has seen a potato patch that there have been very few blossoms this year, whereas last year the vines were so full of them that many patches resembled gardens of hydrangeas. A strong belief that the early potato crop will be small is reflected in the market, which has recently been growing stronger.

Would you see the finest lot Summer Shoes in town, "keds" included, for fair prices, go to Fogel & Burstan's.

WANTED—Reliable young men to work at the Delaware State Fair as gatemen, watchmen etc. Apply by letter to the Secretary of the Fair at Wilmington, Del., giving age, reference and salary desired.

CHILDREN'S YEAR

Infant Welfare Center Will Open in Middletown Next Thursday

LOST 995 CHILDREN LAST YEAR

The opening of the Infant Welfare Centre, under the auspices of the United States Children's Bureau, and Council of National Defense, will open in Middletown on next Thursday, July 25th, and the sessions will continue on Friday and Saturday.

Active work will begin with a weighing and measuring of all children under five years of age. This will provide a test of physical fitness of children of pre-school age, and the basic knowledge for effective activity to save the babies lives and to assure and preserve the health of all children.

In Delaware last year, 995 children under five years died. This rate is higher than in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago. Someone has well said that it is more dangerous to be born in Chicago than to go "over the top" at the fighting front. In Chicago eleven out of every hundred babies born, die before they are a year old. In Delaware over twelve babies die.

The height and weight and their relation to each other are a rough index of a young child's health and development. For instance when a child is strikingly small for his age, it indicates that expert advice about diet and daily care is needed.

In July the deaths of children under two from certain easily preventable digestive diseases are usually more than double those in June. By August the deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis are three times what they are in June, and the number does not fall again to the June level until November.

Conditions which lower the resistance of children make these diseases more threatening. This year the war makes it more difficult and costly to feed children properly, as they must be fed if they are to be strong and well to resist diseases.

As a precaution for the community, mothers whose children are suffering from contagious diseases or have recently been exposed to them are asked not to bring them to be weighed and measured Cards can be given these mothers on which, if the child is well enough to make it desirable for him to be entered in the test, he can be weighed and measured at home, Colored children will have an opportunity to be weighed and measured at a later date. Uncle Sam wants every child in America to grow up well and strong. Delaware wants to make a record for the healthiest, the happiest, and the best all-round youngsters in the country.

Bring your children to the Middletown Infant Welfare Station, with Miss Blanche Lockwood, nurse-in-charge, assisted by Miss Josephine Salmon, county nurse. Mrs. Edward Ladley, local chairman.

The station will be in the vacant house of Mr. Joseph C. Jolls on Main Street, three doors east of The Peoples National Bank. Hours 2 to 5.

Making Nitrogen From Air

The largest experimental plant in the United States for the manufacture of fixed nitrogen from the air, with the exception of the ones now being constructed for the War Department, is in operation at the United States Department of Agriculture Experiment Farm, Arlington Va. At this plant the nitrogen from the air is combined with hydrogen to form ammonia, which can be used in the manufacture of explosives fertilizers. Experiments are now being conducted at this plant by the Bureau of soil with a view to increase the efficiency of the press. The War Department is co-operating in this work. What is known as the Haber process of nitrogen fixation is being used. This process involves the production of ammonia from hydrogen and nitrogen. The two gases are mixed in the proper proportions, but under high pressure, subjected to intense heat and passed over spongy iron, whereupon a portion of the mixture combines to form ammonia.

Middletown Men Called

Six more young men from our town were ordered to report at Newark on Monday when they, in all probabilty, will be conducted into the service of Uncle Sam. We well remember a remark by a young lady when recruiting was first started here on our public square: "There is no use trying; there are no young men here," but it turns out that some 75 or 100 young men have been called, and it is noticeable their absence. is most conspicous and very few are left. Those to report on Monday are Frank G. Lesser, Ray S. Dickson, Maurice J. Donohue, Author W. Boyles, Russell J. Reed and Ulysses S Evans.

Her Sixth Birthday

In honor of their little granddaughter Marian's sixth birthday, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Webb, of near Armstrong, gave her a birthday surprise last Thursday when a number of her little friends were delightfully entertained. Games and other amusements occupied the time of the little ones after which refreshments were served.

1—American troops on their way to front-line trenches, passing through British comrades. 2—Cossack cavalry of the Semenoff-Orloff force passing through Harbin on their way to East Siberia to fight the bolsheviki. 3—Maj. Gen. William R. Smith, one of the American commanders recently promoted by President Wilson.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Two New Pro-Ally Republics Are Established in Northern Part of Russia.

PROBLEM OF AID UNSOLVED

Von Hintze, Pan-German, to Succeed Von Kuehlmann — Italians and French Conducting Successful Offensive Against the Austrians in Southern Albania.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

"What shall we do to help Russia?" was still the leading question for the governments of the allied nations last week. Developments, though they were in the main favorable to the allied cause, had not greatly clarified the situation. It seems apparent that Germany, too, is in doubt as to what course to pursue in the near East. Her policy of terrorism and grab-all has not been working out well and has caused bitter complaint even in the reichstag.

The people of the Murman coast, between Finland and the White sea, where there are large allied military stores under guard of British and American forces, have created the White sea republic, and in the rest of Arctic Russia, from the White sea to Siberia, the republic of Wologdaczhe has been established. Both of these new states are anti-German and pro-ally and their people promise to form active forces against the Teutons if given aid. In western Siberia the bolsheviki have been defeated again and are reported to have evacuated Irkutsk, and a provisional government for Siberia has been set up in Novonicolaevsk. This government has laid out a program that includes the liberation of Siberia from the bolsheviki; the avoidance, if possible, of foreign intervention; universal suffrage, distribution of the land among the landless and other economic reforms. It intends to summon a constituent assembly and to restore law and order. All this is being done under the protection of the2 army of Czecho-Slovaks that has continued its victorious campaign against the bolsheviki and the German and Austrian war prisoners who are aiding them.

Thus there appears to be forming the established authority that has been considered requisite for the extending of aid to the Russians, at least in Siberia. But President Wilson would not consent to the dispatch of an armed force that would mean the weakening of the western front in Europe, and doubtless the other allied leaders agreed with him. Furthermore, Mr. Wilson especially is averse to departing from the policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of a friendly nation. This does not mean that the allies will abandon the plan to send to Siberia supplies from America and a commission to extend help of an industrial and economic nature. Moreover, the Czecho-Slovaks there are doing so valuable a work that the entente powers intend to give them such moral and material support as they may need, provided they stand by their pledge to refrain from assuming permanent control over the country through which they are passing. If a military force is sent into Siberia it probably will be largely made up of Japanese and Chinese.

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Through German sources comes the assertion that the soviet government of Russia has declared it will ally itself with Germany if an Anglo-Japanese expedition intervenes in Siberia. No doubt Lenine would commit himself to such a course, but it is a question whether he would be sustained by any great numbers of Russians.

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Germany's penetration of western Russia and Finland has been accompanied by such brutalities that the minority socialists in the reichstag have been attacking the government's policy strongly. Their leader, Hugo Haase, asserts that since the Germans entered Finland 73,000 workmen have been arrested and many of them, including 50 socialist members of parliament, executed. Because of the numerous executions there, he said, the town of Sveaborg has been renamed Golgotha. Finland is on the point of starvation, despite its German friends, and General Mannerheim, commander of the Finnish army, asked Mr. Morris, American minister to Sweden, what chance there was for Finland to get food from the United States. Mr. Morris told him plainly it was very slim so long as Germany held the country under her control. Ostensibly as a measure to save food, the Finnish government has ordered the expulsion of all Jews.

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When the news came of the assassination of Count von Mirbach, German ambassador to Russia, in Moscow, at the instigation of a group of social revolutionists, there were many predictions that the kaiser would get revenge by sending a great army to occupy the chief Russian cities, and indeed it was semi-officially stated in Berlin that such would be his course. But after breaking off diplomatic relations the chief Hun apparently thought better of it and a mild statement was issued hoping "that the Russian government and people will succeed in nipping the present revolutionary agitation in the bud." It is not easy to see how Germany would gain much by further grabbing in distracted and starving Russia.

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The pan-German party triumphed over its opponents and forced the resignation of Foreign Minister von Kuehlmann because of his "peace impossible by force" speech, and then proceeded to pick Admiral von Hintze, the trickiest and most disreputable of Teuton diplomats, as his successor. Great excitement in the reichstag resulted and the socialists agreed not to vote the war credit, which could not be passed without their aid, until the new minister had announced his policies. Von Hintze is a swashbuckling militarist and the creature of Admiral von Tirpitz. As minister to China he disgraced himself, and as minister to Mexico he deliberately stirred up a row between Huerta and Carranza in order to embroil the United States. The French press accepts the selection of Von Hintze as evidence that the militarists in Germany are stronger than the diplomats and are determined upon a war to the finish. They believe he will do the pan-Germans much more harm than good.

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Military operations of prime importance last week were confined to Albania, a field of which little has been heard for a long time. There the Italians and French got very busy and, with the aid of British naval forces in the Adriatic, started an offensive that met with considerable success and is still progressing as this is written. Within a few days the allied forces had advanced more than twenty-five miles on a battle front sixty miles long, had captured Fieri, an important town eight miles from the Adriatic, and had practically surrounded Berat, the chief city of southern Albania. They also had occupied mountain positions of great strategic value. Before the week closed the Austrians had evacuated Berat.

This Albanian offensive was counted on to have great political effect, especially in Austria-Hungary and among the small nations of the Balkans. Already it had caused evident uneasiness among the forces of the central powers that face the allies from the Adriatic to Saloniki. In Macedonia they made several costly and vain attacks on the allies. The apparent objective of the allies in Albania is the Shkumbi valley and the old Roman road, the Via Egnatia, leading to the Vardar valley and opening the way to a movement toward the east that would outflank the enemy north of Monastir.

If the Austrians are decisively defeated in this region the kaiser may force them to accept Von Below as their generalissimo, despite their protests. The efforts to Germanize the Austrian general headquarters have stirred up the already angry people of the dual kingdom. Another row there has been caused by more or less open assertions that Empress Zita ruined the offensive on Italy by preventing the use of gas and otherwise hampering the commanders. A big scandal resulted, and extremists in Vienna are asserting that both the emperor and the empress should be literally sequestered and made to take orders from Berlin. Hungary, too, is furious at Austria because the Hungarian regiments were forced to bear the brunt of the attack in Italy and in some cases were practically wiped out.

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There were no major operations on the Italian front last week, but the Italians unceasingly harassed the enemy by raids and sorties and in the mountain region improved their own positions considerably. The American aviators on that front kept up their excellent work.

On the western front there was an ominous silence on the part of the Huns. The usual 40 days needed by them to organize a new drive had nearly expired, but still they did not start. However, abnormal activity was observed behind their lines, especially in the regions where the Americans are stationed. On Teusday the French undertook the first considerable infantry operation in many days and, with the aid of tanks, advanced more than a mile on a front of two and a half miles northwest of Compiegne. Prisoners and guns were captured and positions occupied that serve to protect the important railway junction at Estrees-St. Denis. General Petain also took important ground east of the Retz forest on the Marne front. There were many raids by all the allied forces during the week, and some artillery activity beyond the ordinary in the British sectors.

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Such splendid work is being done by the air forces of the allies on the west front that military observers now assert the superiority in the air now unquestionably rests with them. The British flyers have engaged in a number of extraordinary exploits, and the French and Americans are keeping up their end of it most satisfactorily. On Wednesday a squadron of American scout planes flew back of the German lines in the Chateau Thierry region for 50 miles, obtaining valuable information and all returning safely. Colonel Roosevelt was elated by the news that his youngest son, Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, had downed his first Hun plane. Bombing raids on German cities by the allied airmen are increasing in frequency and effectiveness.

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In preparation for the next big drive Von Hindenburg called for a million more men, to be taken from the factories, their places being filled by prisoners and foreigners, and, contrary to agreements, by exchanged prisoners of war. Recruits of sixteen, seventeen and eighteen years are being called, and everything indicates that the supreme command is straining every nerve to end the war this year. To encourage the troops there has been a systematic campaign to mislead them as to America's participation in the war. The people now refuse to believe we are taking an active part in the conflict or that there are more than a few thousands of our men in France.

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There have been many stories of the declining morale of the German troops, due partly to the prevalence of Spanish influenza, but it would be foolish to grow optimistic over these reports. The enemy is still strong and can produce an amazing number of men, and confidence in our victory must be based on our growing strength rather than on his growing weakness. The stream of Americans across the Atlantic continues, although it may be they are not being sent so rapidly just now as in recent months. The war department recently decided that all men of the new drafts should be given six months' training on this side.

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The senate gave a big boost to the plan for a bone-dry America by voting in favor of the prohibition rider to the agricultural extension bill. It went on record first by reversing the ruling of the chair, that the amendment is general legislation and therefore barred from an appropriation measure. The wets admitted their defeat since the move for war prohibition originated in the lower house, and relied on the president to veto the bill on the ground that the workers in vital war industries should not be deprived of alcoholic beverages.

OVERSEAS TROOPS EXCEED 1,100,000

America's First Field Army Put in France.

THREE CORPS ARE FORMED

Major-General Hunter Liggett Heads First, With Rainbow Division, Including Marylanders, In His Charge.

Washington.—Reduction by half of the time it was originally estimated it would take to put America's first field army in France was disclosed with the formal announcement by General March that three full army corps had been organized by General Pershing, and that the number of soldiers sent overseas now numbered more than 1,100,000.

The 18 divisions comprising the corps, consisting of four Regular, nine National Guard and five National Army divisional units, probably will compose the first army, which, with supplemental army troops such as heavy artillery, will total a million men.

Instead of one field army on January 1, 1919, as originally planned, it now appears probable that two such armies will be operating in France by that date, backed by full American built and maintained supply lines. The great project of establishing the American Army as the right flank of the battle line will then be within sight.

General March said organization of the first field army had not yet been completed. The formation of the three corps, however, and his announcement that troop movements to France were proceeding at the same astonishing rate that has been the rule for the last three months, made the American military program clear.

Major General Hunter Liggett temporarily commands the first corps. The two other commanders have not been selected, but when the corps commanders finally are chosen they will have the rank of lieutenant generals.

Besides this, the Chief of Staff disclosed important facts about the exact troops which go to make up the corps. Never before has this information been given to the people at home.

The rate of transportation of troops for July General March said, was keeping up with previous months. More than 90,000 troops were transported last week alone.

The most important developments of the week, the Chief of Staff pointed out, had been in the Albanian theatre of war. There is no indication at the War Department of when the next German thrust will come on the Western front, but all the Allied commanders are confident of their ability to withstand it.

In Albania, aided by British and Italian monitors operating from the sea, a general advance over a crescent-shaped sector of 80 miles in length has been made, the advance being 22 miles at its deepest point. The former crescent into the Allied line there has been wiped out and a straight front substituted.

The advance was carried out largely by Italian troops, General March said, but they were assisted on the right flank by French.

General March said no official reports attempting to explain the delay in the German offensive had reached the War Department. He indicated his own opinion, however, that the time that has now elapsed since the last German drive is not greater than would have been necessary to prepare adequately for an assault of the scope of that which the Germans are believed to be contemplating.

The fact that American forces are being rapidly shipped to France is regadred as possibly the reason for even more extensive German preparations.

IS HINDENBURG DEAD?

Another Report To That Effect Comes From Amsterdam.

Amsterdam.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg is dead, according to the newspaper Les Nouvelles. His death is said to have occurred after a stormy interview with the German Emperor at great headquarters at Spa. The Emperor and the Field Marshal are declared to have had serious differences of opinion concerning the German offensive toward Paris. The Field Marshal died from congestion of the brain. The newspaper Les Nouvelles, which reports the death of the German leader, is a newspaper in the French language, published at The Hague.

PEACE MOVE IS DENIED.

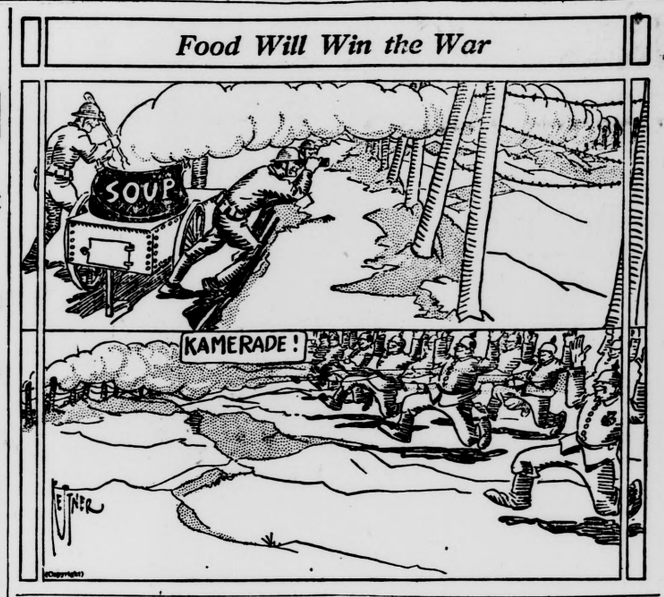
This Is Semi-Official Telegram Sent Out From Vienna.

Amsterdam.—A semi-official telegram received here from Vienna says: "There have been many rumors lately that Austro-Hungarian agents in Spain and Switzerland have ben seeking to establish contact with Entente emissaries, with a view to making overtures for peace. All such rumors are unfounded."

SAVED BY HIS WIFE.

She Sucks Poison From Bite Of Copperhead Snake.

Fairmont, W. Va.—W. M. Smith is lying at Fairmont Hospital No. 3 suffering from a snake bite received a few days ago at Alma, a mining town near Morgantown. He had gone to the stable to feed his cow and was attacked by a large copperhead. The presence of mind of his wife has probably saved his life. She sucked the wound immediately.



WIRE CONTROL BILL ADOPTED

President Granted Authority to Take Over Lines.

VOTES STANDS 46 TO 16

Senate Rejects All Amendments—Telegraph, Telephone, Radio And Cable Systems Included In Resolution.

Washington. — Congress granted President Wilson's request for authority to take over and operate telegraph, telephone, cable and radio lines. By a vote of 46 to 16, the Senate adopted, without amendment, the House resolution granting such powers for the period of the war.

All attempts to amend or modify the Administration measure, which passed the House July 5 by a vote of 221 to 4, were defeated at a session lasting until 9 o'clock P. M.

Amendments by Senator Watson, of Indiana, to except telephone and press wires from the resolution, were defeated, respectively, 41 to 20 and 39 to 21.

An amendment by Senator Gore, of Oklahoma (Democrat), to limit action regarding telephones to long distance wires, was voted down, while an amendment by Senator Reed, of Missouri, designed to insure unrestricted public use of facilities, was twice rejected.

Gives Full Authority.

Following is the resolution:

"Resolved, That the President during the continuance of the present war is authorized and empowered, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the national security or defense, to supervise or to take possession and assume control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable or radio system or systems, or any part thereof, and to operate the same in such manner as may be needful or desirable for the duration of the war, which supervision, possession, control, or operation shall not extend beyond the date of the proclamation of the President of the exchange of ratification of the treaty of peace; provided, that just compensation shall be made for such supervision, possession, control or operation, to be determined by the President; and if the amount thereof, so determined by the President, is unsatisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid 75 percentum of the amount so determined by the President and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said 75 percentum, will make up such amount as will be just compensation therefor, in the manner provided for by Section 24, Paragraph 20, and Section 145 of the Judicial Code; provided, further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to amend, repeal, impair or affect existing laws or powers of the States in relation to taxation or the lawful police regulations of the several States, except wherein such laws, powers or regulations may affect the transmission of Government communications, or the use of stocks and bonds by such system or systems."

DRY VOTE POSTPONED.

Senate Agrees To Take No Action Until August 26.

Washington.—National prohibition legislation was postponed by Congress until August 26 at least. In arranging for a midsummer vacation a formal unanimous-consent agreement was entered into by the Senate to defer until August 26 further consideration of the $11,000,000 Emergency Food Production bill, containing the amendment for bone-dry war-time prohibition, effective New Year's Day. As a part of the agreement, however, the prohibition advocates secured the definite pledge that the bill shall have right of way when the vacation recess period of the Senate ends.

U-BOATS FENCED IN.

Mine Fields Checkmating Them, Says Sir Eric Geddes.

London.—Speaking in London, Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, said that mines were gradually hemming in the submarines, which now had less freedom, and he was glad to say there were fewer of them. In referring to the great mine fields which were so notably restricting the submarines, Sir Eric said they stretched from Norway to the north coast of Scotland.

WILSON VETOES $2.40 WHEAT BILL

Would Add $2 a Barrel to the Price of Flour.

FIGHT IS NOT YET ENDED

Price Provisions Are Insusceptible Of Being Administered In A Way Advantageous Either To Producer Or Consumer.

Washington.—In vetoing the $28,000,000 annual agricultural appropriation bill because of its amendment fixing the Government guaranteed minimum wheat price at $2.40 a bushel, the President informed Congress that he did not believe the farmers of America "depend upon a stimulation of price to do their utmost to serve the nation and the world at this time of crisis."

The President said the patriotic spirit of the farmers has been "worthy of all praise and has shown them playing a most admirable and gratifying part in the full mobilization of the resources of the country." He added that the bumper crops they have raised this year have relieved "the anxiety of the nations arrayed against Germany with regard to their food supplies."

The House is expected to pass the bill with the price-fixing amendment eliminated, leaving the guaranteed price at $2.20 a bushel. Some senators from wheat-growing States were disposed to urge the Senate to pass the bill over the President's veto, while others suggested that the wheat price amendment might be added to the $11,000,000 Emergency Agricultural Bill to which is attached the prohibition amendment.

The President's veto of the agricultural bill was his third in two weeks. The first disapproval was of the Post-office Appropriation Bill because of a rider for Govenrment purchase of mail tubes in eight cities, and the second was the resolution authorizing the extension of time in which the Government may relinquish short line railroads.

30 YEARS FOR DISLOYALTY.

Band Sergeant Refused To Play "The Star-Spangled Banner."

San Antonio, Texas.—Band Sergeant Oscar Biermann, convicted at Camp Travis of disloyalty, was sentenced to life imprisonment. The reviewing officer reduced the term to 30 years, it was announced at the camp. Biermann was a band sergeant for more than 20 years and was well known in the army. It was proved that he had once refused to play "The Star-Spangled Banner" at a concert and had played a German air, "Kaiser Frederick," at guard mount at Fort Sam Houston.

HUNS SMOKE CHERRY LEAVES.

Beech Also Sold As Substitute For Tobacco.

Amsterdam.—Under the standing caption, "The tobacco Market," one finds nowadays in the commercial sections of German newspapers announcements like this:

Cherry leaves in great demand. Market firm.

Beech leaves irregular. Large supplies offered from the Harz Mountains. Prices fluctuating between 33 and 38 marks per cwt., according to quality.

Well matured hops, 50 to 60 marks per cwt.

WASHINGTON FLIER KILLED.

Baughan, Of Lafayette, Succumbs To Wound.

Paris.—James H. Baughan, of Washington, D. C., a member of the Lafayette Escadrille, whose airplane was shot down on July 1, died in a French hospital on July 2. He was patrolling over the German lines with his squadron, and was shot down while engaged in combat with several German machines.

YOUNGEST MARINE KILLED.

Lad Just 16 Years Old Misrepresented Age To Get In.

Chicago.—William H. Coughlin, a marine killed in action in France, according to the casualty list, was only 16 years old, according to his parents. He misrepresented his age in order to enlist and was in France before his parents knew what had become of him. He is believed to have been the youngest American soldier thus far to give his life to his country.

SAMMIES' ROUT BIG HUN PATROL

Enemy Leaves Dead, Enabling Identification of Units.

KEEPS UP FIRE ON U. S. LINES

Gas Used In Shelling Marette And Belleau Woods—Active Patrolling By Both Sides In The Lorraine Sector.

American Forces on the Marne.—A large German patrol which attempted to raid the American trenches on the Marne front was broken up and routed in confusion. The Germans left several dead, which aided the Americans in establishing the identification of new German units.

In recognition of the valiant services of the American troops when they stopped the German rush on Paris in the second battle of the Marne, capturing Bois de Belleau, routing the German machine gun nests and establishing themselves in commanding positions on the Marne sector, the French authorities have officially changed the name of Bois de Belleau to Bois de la Brigade de Marine, and have ordered all maps changed accordingly.

Enemy Keeps On Shooting.

Washington.—General Pershing's communique on operations in the sectors of the Western front held by American troops, made public by the War Department, follows:

Section A. The day again passed quietly at points occupied by our troops.

Section B.—For our troops in the Chateau Thierry region the day of July 7 to 8 was uneventful. The enemy continued to direct much rifle and machine gun fire on our new line in the vicinity of Vaux and north of Vaux and also on Bouresches. The activity of the German artillery was not abnormal for so active a sector and consisted mainly of harassing fire on our front lines. Gas was, as usual, employed in the shelling of the Marette, the Belleau and other woods. The number of German airplanes in operation again decreased. In the German rear areas the movement observed were mainly those of men in groups of small or moderate size. Our own troops were active in patrolling and in artillery fire.

In the Marne sector, from July 7 to 8, the day passed almost without incident. The enemy's artillery fire was lighter than on the preceding day and only a few planes were seen. His trench mortars were active for a time during the evening. There was little activity on our side. Our batteries exploded one of the enemy's ammunition dumps.

In the Woevre there were no notable events between July 3 and July 6, except the attempts of parties of the enemy to penetrate our lines, especially in the region of Xivray. On the night of July 3 a German patrol was driven back in the region by one of our patrols after an exchange of fire.

On the night of July 4 one of our outposts in this region was fired on by a German patrol but sustained no casualties. On the night of July 5 a strong German patrol attacked a weak outpost at Xivray with the intention of taking prisoners. Our outpost exchanged grenade fire with the assailants. The Germans, having failed in their purpose, withdrew from the outpost, which was then reoccupied. On the same night there was an exchange of grenade fire between another of our outposts and a German patrol and at another point a patrol encounter. During all three days the enemy's artillery maintained a rate of fire which is normal for a quiet sector, distributing his shells over our front and rear areas and our lines of communication. Only a small amount of gas was used. His airplanes and balloons did little work between July 3 and 4, but were moderately active between July 4 and 6. Our forces were mainly in artillery work. The German lines were heavily shelled with gas on the morning of July 5.

In the Lorraine sector the outstanding incidents of July 6 and 7 were the activities of the enemy patrolling parties and of our own. During the night three German patrols approached our lines, two coming under our fire. One of them used light machine guns but was thrown back by our rifle and grenade fire after a fight lasting 20 minutes.

Citations For 15.

Fifteen officers and men of the infantry were cited by General Pershing, in the official communique, for acts of gallantry, for which they have been awarded distinguished service crosses.

EDISON'S SON IN TANKS.

Enlists In U. S. Army And Goes To Fort Slocum.

Morristown, N. J.—William L. Edison, a son of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor and honorary chairman of the Navy Consulting Board, enlisted in a tank division of the United States Army and left immediately for Fort Slocum.

TWO KILLED AT ARSENAL.

Woman And Man Victims Of Frankford Explosion.

Philadelphia.—A woman and a man were killed and four other employes three of them girls, were seriously injured at the Frankford Arsenal when a detonating fuse exploded. The explosion occurred in a small building leased by the Government to the du Pont Powder Company. Cavanaugh was carrying the fuze when it exploded.

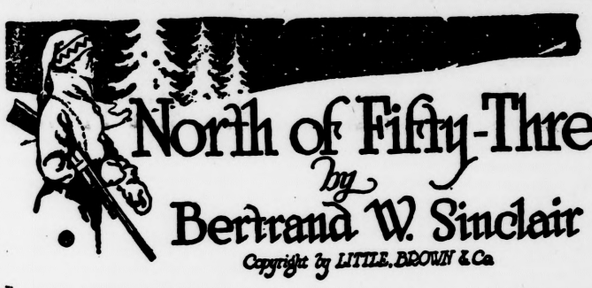
AGAINST AID TO BOLSHEVIKI

Kerensky's Former Foreign Minister Warns World That Any Co-Operation Is Useless.

Young Terestchenko, the heir to the great Kiev sugar works founded by his father, and Kerensky's foreign minister, in whose cabinet he was the youngest member, breaks his long maintained silence for the first time since he fled from Russia to Scandinavia upon the outbreak of Lenine's revolution, by passionately warning against any recognition or co-operation with Bolshevikism.

Terestschenko originally was a socialist revolutionist, and hence a man of radical ideas, but he emphatically declares that Bolshevikism means nothing as a factor in the social amelioration.

"Brute force is the Bolshevik god," he said. "No co-operation with Bolshevik leaders is worth while, because they cannot create an army. Morally speaking, any co-operation with them is worse than useless because they are mad with ambition and greed for gold. Sixteen months of revolution have passed, including seven months of Bolshevikism, and who has been benefited? The Russian army? No, it is disorganized. The working classes? No, all labor is dormant or is plunged into a severe economic struggle. The peasants? No, for the worthless money caused a frightful situation for the peasant, who was thereby induced to fight for a strong government."



North of Fifty-Three

by

Bertrand W. Sinclair

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CHAPTER XIII—Continued.

—12—

She wiped an errant tear away, and made her way to a store. The stock of ready-made clothing drove her to despair. It seemed that what women resided in Hazelton must invariably dress in Mother Hubbard gowns of cheap cotton print with other garments to match. But eventually they found for her undergarments of a sort, a waist and skirt, and a comfortable pair of shoes. Hats, as a milliner would understand the term, there were none. And in default of such she stuck to the gray felt sombrero she had worn into the Klappan and out again—which, in truth, became her very well, when tilted at the proper angle above her heavy black hair. Then she went back to the hotel, and sought a bathroom.

Returning from this she found Bill, a Bill all shaved and shorn, unloading himself of sundry packages of new attire.

"Aha, everything is lovely," he greeted. "Old Hack jumped at the pelts, and paid a fat price for the lot. Also the ranch deal has gone through. He's a prince, old Hack. Sent up a man and had it surveyed and classified and the deed waiting for me. And—oh, say, here's a letter for you."

"For me? Oh, yes," as she looked at the handwriting and postmark. "I wrote to Loraine Marsh when we were going north. Good heavens, look at the date—it's been here since last September!"

"Hackaberry knew where we were," Bill explained. "Sometimes in camps like this they hold mail two or three years for men that have gone into the interior."

She put aside the letter, and dressed while Bill had his bath. Then, with the smoke and grime of a hard trail obliterated, and with decent clothes upon them, they sought the dining-room. There, while they waited to be served, Hazel read Loraine Marsh's letter, and passed it to Bill with a self-conscious little laugh.

"There's an invitation there we might accept," she said casually.

He returned the letter as the waitress brought their food.

"Wouldn't it be nice to take a trip home?" Hazel suggested thoughtfully. "I'd love to."

"We are going home," Bill reminded gently.

"Oh, of course," she smiled. "But I mean to Granville. I'd like to go back there with you for a while, just to—just to—"

"To show 'em," he supplied laconically.

"Oh, Bill!" she pouted.

Nevertheless, she could not deny that there was a measure of truth in his brief remark. She did want to "show 'em."

She looked across the table at her husband, and thought to herself with proud satisfaction that she had done well. Viewed from any angle whatsoever, Bill Wagstaff stood head and shoulders above all the men she had ever known. Big, physically and mentally, clean-minded and capable—indubitably she had captured a lion, and, though she might have denied stoutly the imputation, she wanted Granville to see her lion and hear him roar.

"Still thinking Granville?" Bill queried, when they had finished an uncommonly silent meal.

Hazel flushed slightly. She was, and momentarily she felt that she should have been thinking of their little nest up by Pine River Pass instead. She knew that Bill was homing to the cabin. She herself regarded it with affection, but of a different degree from his. Her mind was more occupied with another, more palpitating circle of life than was possible at the cabin, much as she appreciated its green and peaceful beauty. The sack of gold lying in the bank had somehow opened up far-flung possibilities. She skipped the interval of affairs which she knew must be attended to, and betook herself and Bill to Granville, thence to the bigger, older cities, where money shouted in the voice of command, where all things were possible to those who had the price.

But she was beginning to know this husband of hers too well to propose anything of the sort abruptly. Behind his tenderness and patience she had sometimes glimpsed something inflexible, unyielding as the wilderness he loved. So she merely answered:

"In a way, yes."

"Let's go outside where I can smoke a decent cigar on top of this fairly decent meal," he suggested. "Then we'll figure on the next move. I think about twenty-four hours in Hazelton will do me. There's a steamer goes down-river tomorrow."

* * * * * * *

Four days later they stood on the deck of a grimy little steamer breasting the outgoing tide that surged through the First Narrows. Presently they swung around Brockton Point, and Vancouver spread its peninsular clutter before them. Tugs and launches puffed by, about their harbor traffic. A ferry clustered black with people hurried across the inlet. But even above the harbor noises, across the intervening distance they could hear the vibrant hum of the industrial hive.

She had no regrets when Bill confined their stay to the time necessary to turn his gold into a bank account, and allow her to buy a trunkful, more or less, of pretty clothes. Then they bore on eastward and halted at Ashcroft. Bill had refused to commit himself positively to a date for the eastern pilgrimage. He wanted to see the cabin again. For that matter she did, too—so that their sojourn there did not carry them over another winter.

From Ashcroft an auto stage whirled them swiftly into the heart of the Cariboo country—to Quesnelle, where Bill purchased four head of horses in an afternoon, packed, saddled, and hit the trail at daylight in the morning.

The vanguard of the land hungry had already penetrated to Fort George. Up and down the Nachaco valley, and bordering upon the Fraser, were the cabins of the pre-emptors. The roads were dotted with the teams of the incoming. A sizable town had sprung up around the old trading post.

"They come like bees when the rush starts," Bill remarked.

Leaving Fort George behind, they bore across country toward Pine river. Here and there certain landmarks, graven deep in Hazel's recollection, uprose to claim her attention. And one evening at sunset they rode up to the little cabin, all forlorn in its clearing.

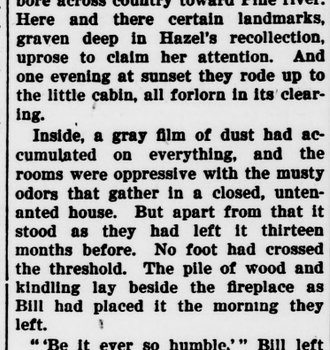
Inside, a gray film of dust had accumulated on everything, and the rooms were oppressive with the musty odors that gather in a closed, untenanted house. But apart from that it stood as they had left it thirteen months before. No foot had crossed the threshold. The pile of wood and kindling lay beside the fireplace as Bill had placed it the morning they left.

"'Be it ever so humble,'" Bill left the line of the old song unfinished, but his tone was full of jubilation. Between them they threw wide every door and window. The cool evening wind filled the place with sweet, pine-scented air. Then Bill started a blaze roaring in the black-mouthed fireplace—to make it look natural, he said—and went out to hobble his horses for the night.

In the morning they began to unpack their household goods. Rugs and bearskins found each its accustomed place upon the floor. His books went back on the shelves. With magical swiftness the cabin resumed its old-home atmosphere. And that night Bill stretched himself on the grizzly hide before the fireplace, and kept his nose in a book until Hazel, who was in no humor to read, fretted herself into something approaching a temper.

"You're about as sociable as a clam," she broke into his absorption at last.

He looked up in surprise, then chucked the volume carelessly aside,



Four Days Later They Stood on the Deck of a Grimy Little Steamer.

and twisted himself around till his head rested in her lap.

"Vot iss?" he asked cheerfully. "Lonesome? Bored with yourself? Ain't I here? Surely you don't feel yourself neglected because I happen to have my nose stuck in a book?"

"Of course not!" she denied vigorously. The childish absurdity of her attitude struck her with sudden force. "Still, I'd like you to talk to me once in a while."

Bill's eyes narrowed a trifle, but he still smiled. And suddenly he stepped around behind her chair, put both hands under her chin, and tilted her head backward.

"Ah, you're plumb sick and tired to death of everything, aren't you?" he said soberly. "You've been up here too long. You sure need a change. I'll have to take you out and give you the freedom of the cities, let you dissipate and pink-tea, and rub elbows with the mob for a while. Then you'll be glad to drift back to this woodsy hiding place of ours. When do you want to start?"

"Why, Bill!" she protested.

But she realized in a flash that Bill could read her better than she could read herself. Few of her emotions could remain long hidden from that keenly observing and mercilessly logical mind. She knew that he guessed where she stood, and by what paths she had gotten there. Trust him to know. And it made her very tender toward him that he was so quick to understand. Most men would have resented.

"I want to stack a few tons of hay," he went on, disregarding her exclamation. "I'll need it in the spring, if not this winter. Soon as that's done we'll hit the high spots. We'll take three or four thousand dollars, and while it lasts we'll be a couple of—of high-class tramps. Huh? Does it sound good?"

She nodded vigorously.

"Perk up, then," he wheedled.

"Bill-boy," she murmured, "you mustn't take me too seriously."

"I took you for better or for worse," he answered, with a kiss. "I don't want it to turn out worse. I want you to be contented and happy here, where I've planned to make our home. I know you love me quite a lot, little person. Nature fitted us in a good many ways to be mates. But you've gone through a pretty drastic siege of isolation in this rather grim country, and I guess it doesn't seem such an alluring place as it did at first. I don't want you to nurse that feeling until it becomes chronic. Then we would be out of tune, and it would be good-by happiness. But I think I know the cure for your malady."

In the morning he began his hay cutting. About eleven o'clock he threw down his scythe and stalked to the house.

"Put on your hat, and let's go investigate a mystery," said he. "I heard a cow bawl in the woods a minute ago. A regular barnyard bellow."

"A cow bawling?" she echoed. "Sure? What would cattle be doing away up here?"

"That's what I want to know?" Bill laughed. "I've never seen a cow north of Fraser—not this side of the Rockies, anyway."

They saddled their horses, and rode out in the direction from whence had arisen the bovine complaint. The sound was not repeated, and Hazel had begun to chaff Bill about a too-vivid imagination when within a half mile of the clearing he pulled his horse up short in the middle of a little meadow.

"Look!"

The track of a broad-tired wagon had freshly crushed the thick grass. Bill squinted at the trail, then his gaze swept the timber beyond.

"Somebody has been cutting timber over there," he enlightened. "I can see the fresh ax work. Looks like they'd been hauling poles. Let's follow this track a ways."

The tiny meadow was fringed on the north by a grove of poplars. Beyond that lay another clear space of level land, perhaps forty acres in extent. They broke through the belt of poplars—and pulled up again. On one side of the meadow stood a cabin, the fresh-peeled log walls glaring yellow in the sun, and lifting an earth-covered roof to the autumn sky. Bill whistled softly.

Along the west side of the meadow ran a brown streak of sod, and down one side of this a man guided the handles of a plow drawn by the strangest yokemates Hazel's eyes had seen for many a day.

"For goodness' sake!" she exclaimed.

"That's the true pioneer spirit for you," Bill spoke absently. "He has bucked his way into the heart of a virgin country, and he's breaking sod with a mule and a cow. That's adaptation to environment with a vengeance—and grit."

"There's a woman, too, Bill. And see—she's carrying a baby?" Hazel pointed excitedly. "Oh, Bill!"

The man halted his strangely assorted team to watch them come. The woman stood a step outside the door, a baby in her arms, another toddler holding fast to her skirt. A thick-bodied, short, square-shouldered man was this newcomer, with a round, pleasant face.

"Hello, neighbor!" Bill greeted.

The plowman lifted his old felt hat courteously. His face lit up.

"Ach!" said he. "Neighbor. Dot iss a goot word in diss country vere dere iss no neighbor. But I am glat to meet you. Vill you come do der house und rest a v'ile?"

"Sure!" Bill responded. "But we're neighbors, all right. Did you notice a cabin about half a mile west of here? That's our place—when we're at home."

"So?" The word escaped with the peculiar rising inflection of the Teuton. "I half saw dot cabin ven ve come here. But I dink it vass abandon. Vell, let us to der house go. Id vill rest der mule—und Gretchen, der cow. Hah!"

He rolled a blue eye on his incongruous team, and grinned widely.

"Come," he invited; "mine vife be glat."

They found her a matron of thirty-odd; fresh-cheeked, round-faced like her husband, typically German, without his accent of the Fatherland. Hazel at once appropriated the baby. It lay peacefully in her arms, staring wide-eyed, making soft, gurgly sounds.

"The little dear!" Hazel murmured.

"Lauer, our name iss," the man said casually, when they were seated.

"Wagstaff, mine is," Bill completed the informal introduction.

"I am from Bavaria," Lauer told him. "Vill you smoke? I light mine bibe—mit your vife's permission.

"Yes," he continued, stuffing the bowl of his pipe with a stubby forefinger, "I am from Bavaria. Dere I vass upon a farm brought oop. I serf in der army my dime. Den Amerigo. Dere I marry my vife, who is born in Milvaukee. I vork in der big brreweries. Afder dot I learn to be a carpenter. Now I am a kink, mit a castle all mine own. I am no more a vage slafe."

"You're on the right track," Bill nodded. "It's a pity more people don't take the same notion. What do you think of this country, anyway?"

"It iss goot," Lauer answered briefly, and with unhesitating certainty. "It iss goot. Vor der boor man it iss—it iss salfation. Mit fife huntret tollars und hiss two hants he can himself a home make—und a liing be sure off."

Beside Hazel, Lauer's wife absently caressed the blond head of her four-year-old daughter.

"No, I don't think I'll ever get lonesome," she said. "I'm too glad to be here. And I've got lots of work and my babies. Of course, it's natural I'd miss a woman friend running in now and then to chat. But a person can't have it all. And I'd do anything to have a roof of our own, and to have it some place where our livin' don't depend on a pay envelope. Many a time I've sat and cried, just from thinkin' how bad I wanted a little place of our own, where there was grass and trees and a piece of ground for a garden. And I knew we'd never be able to buy it. We couldn't get ahead enough."

"Und so," her husband took up the tale, "I hear off diss country, vere lant can be for noddings got. Und so we scrape und pinch und safe nickels und dimes for fife year. Und here ve are. All der way from Visconsin in der vaigon, yes. Mit two mules. In Ashcroft I buy der cow, so dot ve haf der fresh milk. Und dot iss lucky. For von mule he die on der road. So I am plaw oop der lant und haul my vaigon mit von mule und Gretchen der cow."

Hazel had a momentary vision of unrelated hardships by the way, and she wondered how the man could laugh and his wife smile over it. Two thousand miles in a wagon! And at the journey's end only a rude cabin of logs—and years of steady toil. Isolation in a huge and lonely land. Yet these folk were happy. She wondered briefly if her own viewpoint were possibly askew. She knew that she could not face such a prospect except in utter rebellion. Not now. The bleak peaks of the Klappan rose up before her mind's eye, the picture of five horses dead in the snow, the wolves that snapped and snarled over their bones. She shuddered. She was still pondering this when she and Bill dismounted at home.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Dollar Chasers.

Granville took them to its bosom with a haste and earnestness that made Hazel catch her breath. Tactfully none so much as mentioned Andrew Bush, nor the five-thousand-dollar legacy—the disposition of which sum still perplexed that defunct gentleman's executors. And once more in a genial atmosphere Hazel concluded to let sleeping dogs lie. She learned from various sources that Bill's fortune loomed big, had grown by some mysterious process of Granville tattle, until it had reached the charmed six figures of convention.

There had been changes. Jack Barrow had consoled himself with a bride. Moreover, he was making good, in the popular phrase, at the real-estate game. The Marshes, as she had previously known them, had been tottering on the edge of shabby gentility. But they had come into money. And as Bill slangily put it, they were using their pile to cut a lot of social ice. Kitty Brooks' husband was now the head of the biggest advertising agency in Granville. Hazel was glad of that mild success.

She was inordinately proud of Bill, when she compared him with the average Granville male—yet she found herself wishing he would adopt a little more readily the Granville viewpoint. He fell short of it, or went beyond it, she could not be sure which; she had an uneasy feeling sometimes that he looked upon Granville doings and Granville folk with amused tolerance, not unmixed with contempt. But he attracted attention. Whenever he was minded to talk he found ready listeners.

Once or twice she conjured up a vision of his getting into some business there, and utterly foregoing the North—which for her was already beginning to take on the aspect of a bleak and cheerless region where there was none of the things which daily whetted her appetite for luxury, nothing but hardships innumerable—and gold. The gold had been their reward—a reward well earned, she thought. Still—they had been wonderfully happy there at the Pine river cabin, she remembered.

They came home from a theater party late one night. Hazel kicked off her slippers, and gratefully toasted her silk-stockinged feet at the small coal grate. Fall had come, and there was a sharp nip to the air.

"Well, what do you think of it as far as you've gone?" he asked abruptly.

"I think it's fine," she candidly admitted. "I'm enjoying myself. I like it. Don't you?"

"As a diversion," he observed thoughtfully, "I don't mind it. These people are all very affable and pleasant, and they've rather gone out of their way to entertain us. But, after all, what the dickens does it amount to? They spend their whole life running in useless circles. I should think they'd get sick of it. You will."

"Hardly, Billum," she smiled. "We're merely making up for two years of isolation. I think we must be remarkable people that we didn't fight like cats and dogs. For eighteen months, you know, there wasn't a soul to talk to, and not much to think about except what you could do if you were some place else."

"You're acquiring the atmosphere," he remarked — sardonically, she thought.

"No; just enjoying myself," she replied lightly.

"Well, if you really are," he answered slowly, "we may as well settle here for the winter—and get settled right away. I'm rather weary of being a guest in another man's house, to tell you the truth."

"Why, I'd love to stay here all winter," she said. "But I thought you intended to knock around more or less."

"But don't you see, you don't particularly care to," he pointed out; "and it would spoil the fun of going any place for me if you were not interest-

Hazel at Once Appropriated the Baby.

ed. And when it comes to a showdown I'm not aching to be a bird of passage. One city is pretty much like another to me. We'll take a run over to New York. I want to get some books and things. Then we'll come back here and get a house or a flat. I tell you right now," he laughed not unpleasantly, "I'm not going to remig on this society game. You can pidy it as hard as you like, until spring. I'll be there with bells on when it comes to a dance. And I'll go to a show—when a good play comes along. But I won't mix up with a lot of silly women and equally silly she-men, any more than is absolutely necessary."

"Why, Bill!" she exclaimed aghast.

"Well, ain't it so?" he defended lamely. "There's Kitty Brooks—she has certainly got intelligence above the average. That Lorimer girl has brains superimposed on her artistic temperament, and she uses 'em to advantage. Practically all the rest that I've met are intellectual nonentities—strong on looks and clothes and amusing themselves, and that lets them out. Shucks, there isn't a real man in the lot. Maybe I'll run across some people who don't take a two-by-four view of life if I stay around here long enough, but it hasn't happened to me yet. I must say that the habitual conversation of these people gives me a pain. That platitudinous discussion of the play tonight, for instance."

"That was droll." Hazel chuckled at the recollection, and she recalled the weary look that had once or twice flitted over Bill's face during that after-theater supper.

Bill snorted.

"Droll. Perhaps," he said. "Blatant ignorance, coupled with a desire to appear the possessor of culture, is sometimes amusing. But as a general thing it simply irritates."

"You're hard to please," she replied.

He shrugged his shoulders and remained silent.

"Well," he said presently, "we'll take that jaunt to New York day after tomorrow."

He was still sitting by the window when Hazel was ready to go to bed.

"What Are You Thinking About So Hard, Billy-Boy?"

She came back into the room in a trailing silk kimono, and, stealing softly up behind him, put both hands on his shoulders.

"What are you thinking so hard about, Billy-boy?" she whispered.

"I was thinking about Jake Lauer, and wondering how he was making it go," Bill answered. "I was also picturing to myself how some of these worthy citizens would mess things up if they had to follow in his steps. Hang it, I don't know but we'd be better off if we were pegging away for a foothold somewhere, like old Jake."

"If we had to do that," she argued, "I suppose we would, and manage to get along. But since we don't have to, why wish for it? Money makes things pleasanter."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

POPULARITY OF BLUE GRASS

Kentucky Soldiers, on Return March From Battle of Tippecanoe, Gathered Seed in Indiana.

The tradition that the Kentucky soldiers who fought at Tippecanoe took back with them the seed that has made blue grass famous in central Kentucky, has never been questioned or seemed to require authentic proof, declares a writer. Mrs. Levering says, in her "Authentic Indiana:"

"It was on the return march from the battle of Tippecanoe that the soldiers from Kentucky gathered the seed of the blue grass which they found growing in Indiana, and carried it home with them, thinking it was a superior variety because it satisfied the hunger of their horses so well that they would not eat corn. It flourished so well on the limestone soil of central Kentucky that it made that state famous." This statement was based on information obtained from early settlers of Indiana. Kentucky was not known as the blue grass state until many years after the battle of Tippecanoe.

As long as slavery existed, Kentucky, lying south of the Ohio river, was classed as a Southern state. It never was classed as a central Western or middle Western state along with Ohio and Indiana. In the census report of 1910, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin were classed as "East North Central states" and Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi as "East South Central states."

When Indiana was admitted to the Union, in 1816, it consisted of 13 counties, viz.: Wayne, Franklin, Dearborn, Switzerland, Jefferson, Clark, Washington, Harrison, Knox, Gibson, Posey, Warrick and Perry. In the subsequent creation of 79 counties out of these, making 92, the boundaries of the original 13 counties underwent material changes.

"Flying Fish" Torpedo.

Aerial torpedoes—the bane of German submarine crews and first-line trenches—have been called "flying fish," because their tapering cylindrical bodies and huge air-fins suggest the tropic sea creatures. The torpedoes are held upright in the air and given a diving velocity by the air resistance which strikes the fins, spinning them round and round. Contrary to popular impressions, certain forms of air resistance speed up rather than retard falling objects. Not only the aerial torpedoes, but all airplane bombs and darts, are now grooved or finned to whirl in falling. The German Zeppelin bombs are similarly constructed.

Far From Ideal.

"Tears, idle tears," murmured Flubdub.

"That can't possibly allude to profiteers," declared Wombat. — Louisville Courier-Journal.

Granite Production.

The granite produced in the United States in 1916 was valued at $17,418,582, 22 per cent of the value of the entire stone output.

Wear Sealskins, Latest Request

New York.—The American government is interested in the exploitation of sealskin. That is a sentence pregnant with significance. It means one thing: to Hooverize on the other furs and use the kind which the Pacific coast produces, writes a leading fashion correspondent.

It is said that the dyes and the preparation of fur for costume usage are exceptionally good. The story goes that quite a degree of sharp irritation has been caused among certain groups of individuals concerning the dyeing knowledge that St. Louis has made her own. Whatever the outcome of the irritation, the fact remains that the fur people say that women have nothing to fear from the grade, the quality or the coloration of the fur that will bear the American label.

Everyone does not know the extraordinary situation which was developed in the fur trade before the war broke. The simplest piece of American peltry that an American girl wore had probably made a little journey half around the world and was far more traveled than its possessor. You could catch a 'coon in Georgia, send it to London for preparation, across the English channel to France to have style and finish put into it, then, from a port in France to an Atlantic port, and finally journey it across the continent, drop it into various places, well known and unknown, and sell it to an American woman.

Such was the fate of a piece of fur. Today our peltry stays at home. We can catch a 'coon in Georgia, an opossum in Alabama, trap a mink in New England, get together all the cats and rats the nation does not need, and turn them out between St. Louis, New York, Chicago and San Francisco into a motley array of admirable furs.

Will Push Native Sealskins.

Fostering this condition is the American government. Our native sealskin will be pushed to the limit of exploitation as a fashionable fur, and there is no reason for women to linger far behind the government in its desire to have these skins sold in a steady fashion.

The reason for the enthusiasm on the part of the majority of women for this soft and pliable fur, is its effect upon the human face and figure. It is singularly attractive to flesh and bone. It falls into supple folds; it brings out the best in a complexion. Raccoon, opossum, skunk and all the other long-haired furs are stylish, one admits, but they are not becoming. Silver foxes are graceful enough in their undulations and the hairs are soft enough to keep a woman's face gentle and feminine, but when a stiff-haired fur is put against the chin, the features are hardened as though a cold wind had passed over them.

Paris is augmenting the use of sealskin. Capes are made with 18 and 20-inch borders of it; skirts are made with floating panels of it lined with chiffon; medieval cuirasses of heavy embroidered satin that show a glint of silk and metal in the design have long, medieval sleeves of American sealskin which flare over the knuckles.

The sealskin sacque will come back with the ostrich feather. These have always been associated in the minds of those who remember the days of old, when the height of bliss to a fashionable woman was a summer in Saratoga, a pair of drop solitaire earrings, a short, untrimmed sealskin sacque and a hat ornamented with two or more long, floating ostrich plumes.

The diamond earrings will not return to fashion, but the ostrich feather and the sealskin coat will come out on the primrose path of fashion in the early autumn.

The women of England and France have led the way. The ostrich plume was first demanded by those who made money in munitions and had to spend it on the symbols of luxury; but soon the French women took it up for its beauty and again we have soft felt hats with blue and rose pink, black and brown thickly curled ostrich plumes floating around the crown and dropping down on the shoulder.

One of the new bits of millinery shows a hat that has a Joffre blue plume pulled around over the left shoulder like a curl, and one gets a quick, flashing backward glimpse of those women of royal France who hunted through the forests with a plume down their back and a falcon in their hand.

New Suits Show Peltry.

The American designers, as well as those in France, are taking time by the forelock and exhibiting autumn gowns that may be bought at the present moment and worn at summer resorts cool enough to make fur endurable.

To the outsider, the very thought of peltry in our hot, humid climate during July and August, is depressing; but there are thousands who are not so easily depressed by a circumstance

This frock is in medieval effect and is built of green cloth and black satin, which is embroidered with white Angora wool. There is a band of white fox on the skirt, and a collar of this fox at the back of the blouse.

over which they have full control. They want fur; they like to wear it, and it pleases them to make a piquant contrast between their costume and the thermometer.

Therefore, the designers will let them have their way. They not only give them separate pieces of fur, but gowns trimmed with it, capes bordered with it and blouses heaped with it.

Mind you, they are not stingy about fur on these new clothes. There is not a tiny fringe of it on a chiffon ruffle, as in other days, but it is used in a bold and lavish manner, such as 20-inch bands, medieval sleeves and huge girdles with bows at the back.

It does not take superfine reckoning to realize that the American sealskin is about the only fur that can be used in this generous fashion. The stiff-haired pelts cannot be manipulated into pieces of a garment; they must remain as separate entities used as accessories.

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Beaded Motifs Are Used

The fashion for black evening and dinner gowns, now that dancing is losing some of its popularity, has led to corresponding changes in other details of dress. Many women wishing to be properly gowned for various occasions, without much effort on their part have adopted rather elaborate dark dresses. Dark accessories are the natural sequence to this almost universal epidemic of somber frocks. Iridescent beads, spangles and sequins are used to relieve the monotony and a flash of light is the effect of a waving fan of iridescent spangles. A frock recently displayed was of black taffeta, dull enough by itself, but iridescent beads, applied in fan-shaped motif on the apron transformed it.

Gaudy Underwear.

When underclothes set out to be different these days they take to chiffon and all sorts and conditions of bright and outer shades. Judged from a standard of some years past, they look like anything but underclothes, but once the mind becomes attuned to the idea they grow more and more fascinating. For instance, there is a combination of camisole and petticoat made of orchid georgette frilled all round its edges with tiny plaitings of the same material. Then, by way of diversion, there are old blue ribbons put on in sort of garlands, looped here and there in unexpected places, and knotted in beautiful little rosettes. Black and deep purple for nightgowns and combinations are lovely to look upon. There are many cases when white is not the most becoming color in the world—and pink has had its day. Women will forever love pink, but they have loved it too well for underclothes, and it has grown monotonous.

Edging for Veils.

Paris favors ribbon of a contrasting hue as an edging on even the most delicate tulle veils.

The Collar That Ties.

That long bias fold of satin or muslin that rolls at the back of the neck into a collar and ties at the end of the V-line in front into a loose knot is decidedly becoming to most women, and therefore it is in for much favor. It is easy to make—simply fold a bias strip anywhere from eight to fourteen inches wide, and anywhere from a yard to a yard and a half long, lengthwise through the center, and stitch the raw edges in a seam, leaving an opening large enough to turn the collar right side out. Then turn it and press it, and sew up the little opening and the collar is done.

Organdie Blouse.

Organdie printed in little colored checks and also ornamented with lines of colored stitching, making an all-over design, is being used for some of the most attractive new blouses. Colored hemstitching also is a feature much used.

Good Shopping Bag.

The cretonne knitting bag seems to be in great favor as a shopping bag.

Indian Bead Fringe.

Indian bead fringe has been advanced by Paris and exploited by America. Strange to say, the two countries brought out half a dozen features of dress at the same time, and fringe is one of them. It is made of colored wooden beads and hangs in panels over evening skirts or is from six to twenty inches deep at ends of girdles or dropping from middle of waist, back and front. Red and black beads, blue and yellow beads and gren and gray beads are used.

Saving the Linen.

When towels are wearing thin join two together, and make one strong towel. They should be as nearly alike as possible, of course. Corresponding threads on under and upper towels are not always equally worn, and by darning over worn parts they may be made to last a long time.

Wash-Silk Suits.

Wash suits this summer will often mean shantung, pongee, rajah and habutai silks, for they lose none of their newness in a trip to the laundry.

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., JULY 20th, 1918

FREE SOLDIER FARE AND POST

HOW contemptibly mean of Congress with its franking privilege—abused, they say, sometimes, to send home the honorable member's weekly wash or his boots for repair—to deny to our hero soldiers the poor right of free postage from camp or trench to their loved ones at home!

Again, how lgnoble, not to say flatly unpatriotic, in those same Congressmen to force these war heroes—we cannot call them "heroes" too often—to pay full car fare (save on the rare furlough occasion) while these Solons, besides their big salaries, have their railroad "expenses" paid by the Government to and from Washington, and that too so much overpaid that they derive from the 20 cent a mile rate—a relic of the costly stage coach days—a slick graft revenue, amounting for a California member to over $1100, and for others in proportion.

These noble youths are laying everything upon their country's altar, their time, their labor, often their health and their very lives, surrendering many of them, paying positions in the trades or professions for much less than a common farm hand gets.

Meanwhile, the average Congressmen many of whom are only occasionally in attendance, are occupied with the arduous duties of lolling in their easy seats; hearing or telling yarns in the cloak-rooms; in Washington, or at home, playing politics and "looking after their fences;" or spouting endless nothings to encumber the Congressional Record.

Let every reader of The Transcript write his or her representative and senators demanding—not asking—that they bestir themselves if for no other reason than out of very shame for their own reputations, to correct forthwith this outrageous injustice.

YOUR BRUTE—A COWARD

MANY of our readers have heard the old Latin proverb, "Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus"—the mountains are in labor, a ridiculous mouse is brought forth." This hits off the last much-bragged-about "Gr-e-a-t drive," wherein the Huns were to sweep the English into the Channel, and the French clean the other side of Paris and run the scared Yankees back to their ships!

Up to this waiting (Wednesday morning) this fifth onslaught has proved the weakest yet. and bids fair to prove a complete fizzle.

Seldom indeed is your cruel brute other than a coward. From brutality you may nearly always infer cowardice. This very Bosche drive No. 5 proves it. These cowardly Hun assassins were brave enough once more to bombard an American hospital back of the battle line, killing two helpless soldiers and wounded nine others, one a nurse from Massachusetts as brave as her brothers in the fray. Brave enough, these Hun devils, to kill wounded men and women nurses, but not brave enough to face the Yankee cold steel, and so they ran away like so many frightened rabbits!

One of these hospital-bombing cowards when captured red-handed in his contemptible work, begged for pity like a blubbering boy, or better said, whined for mercy like a whipped cur!

This latest illustration of Hun brutishness fairly pictures the difference between your German barbarian coward, and your heroic American gentleman --the doctors, while those base assassins of the air were bombing the poor wounded, like true Bayard Knights "sans peur et sans reproche," coolly kept on operating. What a picture of human nature at its two poles—wild German gorillas murdering above—Good Samaritan doctors, saving life below!

HUN FIENDS

CAPTAIN A. Drexel Biddle, of Phil., just back from France, last Sunday in the Calvary Baptist Church, Phil., made the following awful charges against the German devils:

"Marines fighting in France have come to realize the necessity for the 'fight-to-death' spirit their officers have tried to instill into them," he said. The favorite method of torture used on American soldiers by the Huns, he added, was to strap them down, gouge their eyes out and drag forth their brains through their eye sockets.

"This I personally saw," he said, "and what I have mentioned is but a fraction of the horrors of fiendishness to which our boys are subjected."

Captain Biddle is well-known as a man of the highest truth and honor and his words thus publicly spoken must be true.

DELAWARE RULES ON BEEF AND SUGAR

Housewives and Dealers Advised How They May Use and Sell These Foods.

Food Administrator Edmund Mitchell has issued the following statement:

"Sugar certificates are issued with the distinct understanding that retailers will not sell to a customer more than two pounds at any time, and the total sales per month to any one family must not exceed three pounds per person.

"Sales may be made for canning or preserving purposes in amounts not to exceed 25 pounds at any purchase, and the purchaser must sign a certificate furnished by the storekeeper agreeing not to use sugar so purchased for any other purpose than canning. He must also agree to return to the storekeeper any sugar purchased for canning but not so used.

"In case a storekeeper learns of a customer going from one store to another to make purchases of sugar, he should refuse further sales to this person and report the name to my office.

"One way to avoid this would be to sell sugar to your regular customers only, and at the time of the sale state the rules of the Food Administration to them.

"Retailers must not under any circumstances sell sugar to any manufacturer, ice cream dealer or syrup manufacturer without a special permit from this office.

"The retail price for sugar in Wilmington is 9 cents per pound and no more.

"Hotels, eating houses and restaurants, in accepting certificates for sugar, agree not to use more than 3 pounds for each 90 meals served. This allotment to cover sugar used for table and cooking service, and all other service.

"In order to aid in conserving sugar the hotels, boarding houses and eating houses, should keep open sugar bowls off the tables and serve only as needed.

"Beef in any form shall be served only once a day and that at the noon meal.

"While these instructions are issued to the storekeepers, hotels and restaurants, the private family is asked to co-operate with the Food Administration in seeing that these rules are carried out.

"Retailers of sugar must have their statements in this office by the 15th of July whether they need sugar or not, otherwise they may not be able to secure any more sugar during the war.

"It will be impossible for the Food Administration to notify dealers and others individually of rules and regulations, and in the future they will have to depend entirely upon the newspapers to secure this information."

BOTTLED FRUIT JUICES

Many Ways of Saving "Perishables" in Season.

Bottling fruit juice is a very simple process and lightens the labor of saving the "perishables."

Useful in Many Ways.—The juice of berries, cherries, apples, pears, plums, peaches, citrus fruits and watermelon may be bottled in season. These juices make delightful summer drinks and sherbets or they can be combined with fresh fruits in making gelatine deserts. The family will appreciate the delicate flavor of fruit "honeys" on griddle cakes. For this, heat the fruit juice with white table syrup. Properly thickened this makes a good pudding sauce.

These juices may be made into jelly in winter as needed or combined with dried fruits in making preserves.

Save All Bottles.—Small-mouthed bottles can be used for fruit juice, tomato paste and small peppers. Large-mouthed bottles can be used for berries, marmalades and pickles.

Wash bottles, place side-down in vessel and cover with cold water. Bring to a boil and boil 15 minutes. Drain on cloth and fill. Sterilize corks by boiling in water 15 minutes before using. Invert and drain on cloth.

Preparation.—Cut and crush large fruits, stem grapes, use berries as received, and use a lemon cone to extract the juice of citrus fruit. Heat slowly to simmering point. The flavor is finer if fruit is not allowed to boil. Do not heat citrus fruit.

Cherries may be put to a double use. After heating strain out the cherries to dry and bottle the juice.

Strain fruit through cloth bag and stand in a cool place to settle.

Bottling.—Scald bottles and fill to within one and one-half inch of the top. Put in corks lightly and set bottles on rack in a boiler, or tie down the corks and lay bottles on side with enough water to cover them. A screen at the bottom of the boiler will prevent breaking. Heat the water to the simmering point (180 degrees) and keep at this point 30 minutes.

Remove the bottles, stand on end and dry the cork with a towel. When nearly cold, press cork in firmly and dip top of bottle in melted paraffin or sealing-wax. A simple method of sealing is to press the cork below level of neck of bottle and cover with sealing wax. A sealing wax may be made by melting together equal parts of rosin and beeswax. Store upright in a cool place.

DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY

WILMINGTON MIDDLETOWN
SEAFORD DOVER AUREL

Our Accounting System

We believe that we have established the most up-to the minute accouuting system in the State of Delaware. One of the largest banks in Philadelphia, recently, sent one of its auditors of this city to study our system of accounting.

Wait
Until the "Number" Answers or the Operator Reports

ONE of the things that causes telephone congestion is the practice of abandoning calls.

Very often a subscriber will call a number and if he doesn't get an almost instantaneous connection will hang up and try again later. He feels that minutes have elapsed while, in reality, it has been but a matter of seconds.

This hanging up of your telephone receiver means that your time, and the time and labor of the operator, has been wasted and the whole operation repeated later; then again if the called party comes on the line the operator must answer: "Party's gone" or "Excuse it, please."

Please remain at your telephone until the called subscriber answers or the operator reports. This will mean a saving in the time and effort of the three parties to the call, and involve less use of the lines and equipment at a time when the Telephone Company is striving to avoid unnecessary service congestion, when all its facilities are directed to the task of meeting the increasing general needs of the country.

THE DIAMOND STATE TELEPHONE CO.
E. P. BARDO, District Manager,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

—NOTED FOR ITS TABLE—

MILLER COTTAGE AND ANNEX

9 to 15 North Georgia Ave. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CAPACITY 250

The Popular Hotel in America's Most Popular Resort
Cleanliness and comfort are imperative features. Distinctive advantages are offered to our guests, at prices that appeal to a majority of visitors. Exhorbitant or prohibitive rates are never charged.

$ 1.50 to $2.00 PER DAY $8. to $1 PER WEEK

American plan. Lighted throughout by electricity. Hot and cold water bath. Ask some one in your town about us who has stopped here.

EMERSON CROUTHAMEL, Manager.

Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Secretaries,

Rapid promotion is assured to young people in such positions.

The Goldey College plan of teaching the commercial branches insures a thorough preparation for business success in the least possible time.

New building, modern equipment, expert teachers, best systems and very attractive rates.

Newly issued catalog with important facts for everyone about to enter business sent on request.

GOLDEY COLLEGE

Ninth street at Tatnall Wilmington, Del.

THE TOILET NECESSITIES

of the 20th century women are many and varied. There are certain articles which every woman must have. We have them all in large assortment, to say nothing of our patent medicines and drugs. Everything that a druggist sells can be found at our pharmacy. Give us a call.

MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO.

Earnest A. Truitt, Ph. G. Manager
Middletown, Del.

Cool Summer Shoes

Not only your comfort but your good health, requires that the feet be kept cool in Summer as well as warm in Winter. Therefore, Summer Shoes should be made of lighter leathers and of lower patterns to give perfect comfort. Fogel & Burstan have big stocks of Shoes of all kinds for men, women and children including Summer Shoes.

Ladies' Summer Shoes

Ladies attention! Here's your chance! About 50 pairs of fine, new Ladies' Pumps and Oxfords worth from $2.50 to $4.00, sizes 2 1-2 to 4's only, which will be sold for the low figures of **$1.50** and **$2.00.**

Fine Shoes For All

We keep very full lines of Shoes for men, women and children, of all kinds, qualities and prices, and in all the usual leathers such as gun metal, vici kid, tan and mahogany, high and low cut—all after the very latest styles in shoes. Also, a large assortment of the White Canvas Shoes so desired for Summer wear, among them, standard "Keds" tennis shoes, suitable for all outings—the best rubber soled shoes on the market. Our stocks of Children's Shoes of all ages are choice and full. Our shoe prices will please you.

Fogel & Burstan Dept. Store
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Larrowe's

BIG 6 SIX

Why Keep Cows unless for the Profit they pay You?

You know as does every other diaryman that the more milk each of your cows will produce, the larger will be your milk check.

You know also that your cows, to be most profitable, must not only produce the maximum of milk but must produce over a reasonable period of time. But to give the largest possible milk flow your cows must be in good health, for an ailing cow can no more produce than a sick man can work.

To enjoy good health, cows, like human beings, must be well cared for, properly housed and above all, must be properly fed.

So when selecting your dairy feed be sure that it's a ration that will keep your cows in the best of health—help nature along so that your cows may produce their maximum and thereby pay you the greatest possible profits.

The Complete Ration

Made of the choicest of feeds carefully analyzed before and after mixing, sold to you in sacks ready for feeding with average roughage. "BIG SIX" will keep your cows in good health and assure you the largest possible milk flow covering the greatest period of time. It's the feed that is going to pay you the biggest milk check.

Proportioning of Ingredients

The utmost care has been used in properly proportioning the different ingredients so as to obtain the best results. Even though Cottonseed Meal is the cheapest source of protein, its use has been limited to an absolutely safe, conservative amount, so as to avoid any possible danger which might otherwise result from excessive feeding of this much used and much misused, commodity. To complete our protein requirements of "BIG-SIX" we use Gluten Feed and Linseed Oil Meal. The proportions of these feeds are nicely balanced for best results. Too much Gluten Feed, especially with Cottonseed Meal, might prove heating and produce udder trouble, but a judicious use of Linseed Meal conteracts such possibilities. Nevertheless care must be taken to avoid an excessive amount of Linseed Oil Meal, as it might in conjunction with bran, be too laxative. Wheat bran and Middlings furnish, not only their proper amount of protein and carbohydrates, but provide the rich phosphate of the wheat, and moreover are palatable to the cow Hominy, likewise, is very palatable and is a splendid source of energy. The proper quantities of each of the different feeds are carefully chosen, so that not only is the proper chemical analysis of the mixture attained, but the composition is such that no harmful results follow from the improper use of any one ingredient.

For Sale and Guaranteed by

FOURACRE & CROSSLAND
Middletown, Delaware

Valve-In-Head Motor Cars
BUICK AND CHEVROLET
SHALLCROSS' GARAGE
E. M. SHALLCROSS, Prop.
Phone 110 for Demonstration.

NOTICE!

Estate of Lovy C. Isaacs Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Lovy C. Isaacs late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Gasce Irene McClay on the Seventh day of June A. D. 1918 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executrix without delay, and all persons having demand against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Executrix on or before the Seventh day of June A. D. 1919, or abide by the law in this behalf.

GRACE IRENE McCLAY
Executrix

MARTIN B. BURRIS, Esq,
Attorney-at-law,
Middletown, Del,

The Transcript, - $1.00

WHAT THE TEST SHOWED.

"Above all, they were American soldiers," said an admiralty official in London yesterday. He was speaking of the Tuscania and of the discipline and self-control exhibited by our young troops in the face of death. We have reason to be glad of this, both for the comparatively small loss of life entailed and for the indication we have of how our soldiers will acquit themselves under the grim task which awaits them on the soil of France. The German casuists may sneer about officers not being made by pinning epaulettes on them and soldiers by putting them in khaki. But what happened on the Tuscania is a warning to the kaiser's mathematicians and logicians to revise their estimates of the two years it will take before our army makes itself felt, says New York Evening Post. What the raw London volunteers did in the Ypres trenches in October, 1914, against the flower of the Prussian guard, what French grandfathers have been doing in the trenches these three years and a half, that our young men will do, when the need arises, in the same cause that rallied London clerks and middle-aged French peasants against the most highly trained army in the world.

Loyalty has acquired an immense accession of power as a working force in human life. It has been born in millions of hearts which never before had felt the inspiration of a great cause, and it has deepened its roots in hearts that were loyal already. It has expanded to a new scale and won a new loftiness. At this moment the growth of loyalty is the most promising thing in the world. It contains the seeds of a thousand spontaneous reformations, writes L. P. Jacks in Atlantic. We have more to hope from it than from any one, or all, of the schemes, plans, and programs for the "reconstruction of society" which have poured from the study and the press during the last three years.

An ambitious aviator rejected by the military authorities here as too young to join the army, went to France, and in the French service accounted for several German airplanes. Now a private fighting on the front for eight months, discovered to be a veteran of the Civil war, has been sent home as too old. The American fighting spirit which neither youth nor age can daunt, is something Teutonic efficiency did not count upon in its calculations of glorious victories.

The fact that permission is being sought for the ex-czar and his family to leave Siberia, is a striking commentary on the wobbling position which autocracy holds in the world today. This petty favor is being asked for the man who a year ago was absolute master of the lives and fortunes of millions, whose only law was his personal will.

Recognizing the enemy animus inspiring false reports of bad conditions at American training camps, Surgeon General Gorgas invites all loyal citizens to assist him in tracing them to their sources. Spreaders of rumors of this kind are likely to be less numerous hereafter than they have been in the past.

We have heard for many years that a willful waste makes a woeful want, but a new suggestion is that a thin waist makes a condition of want. Women who wear extremely sheer clothing need extra food to keep them warm, it is argued. Consequently they are practicing conservation when they dress more warmly.

The British and French at the fighting front pay a high tribute to the intelligence and quick grasp of training details by the American troops. One fatal defect in the German calculations in this world battle was the inability to grasp the pre-destined failure of an army of military machines to win in the end over armies of thinking men.

A writer in the New York Times urges the public to eat muskrats and field mice. The muskrat, he says, is better than rabbit, while the field mouse is compared to the popular reed bird. And he adds, the field mouse is not a mouse at all.

An army order in France forbids the men to swear at the mules. And those of the mules who have been in the regular army will sorely miss the good old times when spoken to in a language and a manner they do not understand.

It only costs a quarter to buy a Thrift stamp. You can spare a good many quarters without noticeably impairing your pleasures. Why not get in line and become one of the army of savers?

As for the old-fashioned citizen who limited his agricultural labors to mowing the lawn, he is going to get some hoe handle callouses this coming summer.

It takes rock or gravel and grit to build good roads. Given the grit on the part of the community, and the rock or gravel will be found.

The destruction of London by the Zeppelins was a failure, the starvation of England by the submarines was a failure, the drive on Paris and Calais was a failure, the attempt to stop American troops from reaching Europe was a failure, only the rape of defenseless Belgium was a success, and yet Germany wants the United States to recognize that she has won the war.

QUESTION OF NERVE.

Once more stress is placed on the fact that women conductors checked an impending panic when a subway train ran wild in New York city, says Philadelphia Telegraph. From this one would naturally gather that it is unusual for women to meet a big emergency without some hysteria, but is this the right impression? There is reason to believe that man is not superior to woman in the matter of nerve. Is it the man who remains calm and knows just what to do when something happens to the children? Is it the man who, while walking along the street, tears his petticoat in strips and binds up the bleeding hurts of some injured person? Is it the man who can sit in a dental chair and knit a sweater while having teeth repaired? Many men, of course, are justified in boasting of their nerve, but a great surgeon who has to have a cool, collected nurse at his side during a critical operation will tell you that it is not always the woman who grows faint and has to be carried out.

This war will be won through the hearty and self-sacrificing co-operation of the American people. The mines, lumber, camps, factories, railroads, all must be operated on the highest standard of efficiency. Production must not lag anywhere, for we shall need materials as never before. The farmer is the essential element in the whole scheme, says Washington Herald. His acres should be made to bring forth produce in abundance. Even then there will be no surplus until long after peace is declared. He will reap handsome profits. Sacrifice does not mean the giving of life or possessions alone, but he who surrenders ease and leisure heroically to labor for the increase of materials and food with which to support our government and its fighting forces will be doing his part along with the patriot who shoulders the rifle and goes to the front.

The American discipline abroad is said to be perfect because the native intelligence and training of the men prove to them the necessity and use of obedience. The German soldier is taught to be obedient because it will be worse for him if he is not. Naturally, the results gained from these opposite ideas are bound to count in favor of the greater intelligence. It is all the difference between the fighting of men and of machines.

Out of that boys' working reserve there will be growing a men's working reserve that will make American farming the greatest game of all the world and that will help to make American farming the most popular game in America, says Burlington Hawkeye. The trend to the cities and the towns must be halted, and the boys' working reserve is to be depended upon to bring about that change.

The government experts thought they had a pretty good thing in the Liberty motor, but now it is announced that they have perfected something in the airplane engine line which is even better. This goes to show that American inventors are not satisfied with beating the world, and that when they set out to do it they can beat their own records.

Those still in a position to control the prices for the necessities of life should take warning from the interest which the masses are showing in government regulation. For those who wear shoes and clothes and who must eat have yet to be convinced that their good nature has not been imposed upon.

Don't make the mistake of thinking the man who strolls slowly along the street has nothing to do but pass away the time. When you see him in his car he is liable to be going so fast as to make you believe that his life depends upon his being nine miles away in four minutes.

Food regulations have called into service a number of wholesome and palatable articles of nourishment that were being neglected. More cornbread and less pie will remove apprehensions that America was becoming a nation of dyspeptics.

The New York Commercial says no Southerner would tell on a moonshiner. That's because if he did so, the next time the moonshiner came to town he wouldn't bring the informer any country butter and yard eggs.

When the world emerges from this scrimmage, the person who serves will be accorded the honor, and it is our guess that the officers will go with the honor.

Winnings from poker must be accounted for in the tax returns, but losses must not be deducted. The moral is: Buy Thrift stamps with your poker money.

A New York newspaper headline says a man was buried under ten tons of fine coal. Is there that much of it left in the world?

The latest social fad is the use of thrift stamps for place cards at public dinners. We like the idea. We've been to many a public dinner when we've felt we were entitled to get some of our money back.

Statistics will probably show that more people have talked about the weather this season than ever before in history. There's been more to talk about.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
Pencader Hundred

The taxable residents of Pencader Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said hundred, are hereby notified that the taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred will be at the

NEWARK DEPOT, BRYAN'S STORE
AUG. 26, SEPT. 24, NOV. 18
FROM 9 to 11 A. M.

DAYETT'S MILL
AUG. 26, SEPT. 24, NOV. 18, FROM 1 to 3 P. M. DEC. 30 FROM 9 to 11 A. M.

GLASGOW, BROOK'S STORE
JULY 31, AUG. 27, SEPT. 25, OCT. 28, NOV. 19, DEC. 31. FROM 9 to 11 A. M.

PORTER, BRADLEY'S STORE
AUG. 27, SEPT. 25, NOV. 19, DEC. 31.
FROM 1 to 3 P. M.

SUMMIT BRIDGE, SALMON'S STORE
JULY 31, FROM 1 to 3 P. M., AUG. 28, SEPT. 30, FROM 9 to 11 A. M. OCT. 28, FROM 1 to 3 P M., NOV. 20, FROM 9 to 11 A. M., DEC. 30, FROM 1 to 3 P. M.

KIRKWOOD, KING'S STORE
AUG. 28, SEPT 30, NOV. 20, FROM 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, governing the collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as amended.

SECTION 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

EDWARD O. WALTON,
Collector of Taxes for Pencader Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City
August 10th, 11th; September 14th, 28
October 12th, 26th; November 9th, 30th; December 28th.
From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood
September 9th, November 18th.
From 9 A. M. to 12 M

AT HOME ALL THE TIME

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, Governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as Amended.

SECTION 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half per centum per month until the same shall be paid

J. C. STUCKERT
Collector for Red Lion Hundred.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
Blackbird Hundred

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT FLEMING'S LANDING,
MONDAY, JULY 29th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,
SATURDAY, JULY 27th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN WALTONS
FRIDAY, JULY 26th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P.M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOHN BEITH,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

THE FAITHFUL GUARDIAN

Saving money is making hay while the sun shines—preparing for stormy weather and storing the substance that will insure ease in the evening of life.

It will pay you to learn by experience how helpful a progressive Bank like this one can be if you put yourself in a position to make the best use of its services.

Security and success are doubtly assured when you are protected by a faithful guardian.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL DEPOSITS. NO CHARGE MADE FOR ANY ACCOUNT

WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY
S. E. Cor. 9th and Market Sts.,
Wilmington, Delaware

PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE--Wagons and dearborns.
J. C. GREEN.

We pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for WHEAT and CORN on order, loaded on rail and water at ANY POINT. Phone 5 and 41.
JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

Just received a new line of Hoosier kitchen cabinets; also a lot of VuDor Porch screens. Come look them over.
W. J. WILSON.

Just received a car of Barrel Lime
SHORT & WALLS LUMBER CO.

LOST—In town, a black silk umbrella with black fan inside. Reward returned to
THIS OFFICE.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has been used so successfully for fifty-two years in all parts of the country for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Sold by MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO. INC

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN TH LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

Hackett's Gape Cure

Kill the Worm as well as the Germ. Makes Poultry raising Both Profitable and Pleasant.

Your money returned if not satisfied. It is almost infallible.

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE, 35c., postpaid.
HACKETT'S LOUSE POWDER, 35c., postpaid

HACKETT'S GAPP CURE CO.,
Hillsboro, Md.

Season of 1918

FRENCH COACH
Marcus N., Jr.

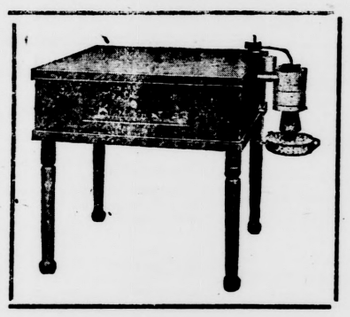
Coal Black Stallian, will weigh 1470 lbs., sired by Marcus N., Sr., an imported French Coach Horse, weight 1700 lbs.

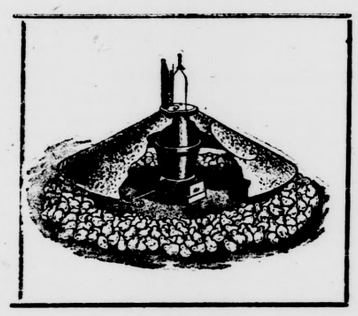
This horse will make the season at my residence near Clayton's Corner, Del.

TERMS—$12 to insure, with the usual return services. If mare is sold, traded or about to be moved before ascertained to be in foal, insurance becomes due and payable immediately

JAMES A. MONEY
Phone 225-31 Middletown, Del.
WILLIAM SMITH GROOM.

BUCKEYE
INCUBATORS AND BROODERS





THEY ARE
SIMPLE. SAFE SURE

J. F. McWhorter & Son
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

The Most Loved of All Presents

Howard Wathes
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and
Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY

NOTICE—DIVIDEND!

NEW CASTLE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK OF ODESSA, JUNE 19th, 1918.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and one half per cent clear of taxes, payable on and after June 30th, 1918.

JOS. G. BROWN, Cashier.

HOTEL CHANNELL

Illinois and Pacific Aves.
Atlantic City, N. J.

is situated in the heart of the most fashionable part of Atlantic City. It is centrally located and is midway between all stations and within a stones throw of the largest concrete 17 story resort hotel in the world.

Reasonable Rates. Open surroundings. Rates 200 up.

Hotel Channell has a Beach Front View, with a capacity of 250. Steam heat, running water, and private baths.

The hotel has undergone extensive repairs and renovation during the past winter with more private baths and running water. It is one of the best modern Price Family Hotels in the City noted for its excellent table and best of service. American and European.

Doors and windows screened in summer. Bathing allowed from the hotel.

Write for booklet to get terms for this season. Yours Respectfully,

A. C. CHANNELL,
Owner and Prop.

Grand Atlantic Hotel

Atlantic City, N. J., Virginia Avenue
Close to Beach, Steel pier and all attractions. Provides every comfort. Rooms large, well appointed, two or more windows, all with outside exposure. Private baths, running water, elevator, etc. Notable table and white service. Attractive weekly rates. Daily rates beginning at $3 00 American plan. Booklet. Auto bus meets trains
Capacity 600
W. F. SHAW.

LOOK!

I Buy Old Automobiles for JUNK

JACOB PROTIGAL
515 E. Third St.
WILMINGTON, DEL.
Phone 358

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I have just purchased and had installed one of the most complete and up-to-date presser and cleaner on the market. This machine will help me to do cOnsiderable more work thus assuring my patrons of quicker and more satisfactory service.

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M. LESSIN THE TAILOR
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Middletown Opera House

Thursday, July 25, '18

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Irene Castle

AND OTHERS OF NOTABLE TALENT INCLUDING

Helene Chadwick

—in—

"CONVICT 993"

A mystery story cleverly worked out to furnish a big surprise at the end. In the opening scenes Mrs. Castle is seen a prisoner in Jail She is recognized by a former fellow prisoner, who sees in the girls prosperity, an opportunity for blackmail, and who enlists the aid of a gang of crooks. She is an easy victim as she has fallen in love with a wealthy man who would doubtless turn against her if he knew her past. The young man hears her in conversation with the leader of the gang and learns that she consents to aid the crooks, steal the jewels of one of the guests at the houseparty. He watches that night, sees the crook and the girl ready for escape, come down stairs, he then rushes out to confront them. What happens? ? ? does she escape? is she recaptured? Fail not to see this story of love and hate.

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TRANSCRIPT $1.00

MAKING PLANS TO HONOR ITS HEROES

NAVY DEPARTMENT WANTS PHOTOGRAPHS OF ENLISTED MEN WHO PERISH IN WAR.

FOR MEMORIAL GALLERIES

Size of Army Camps and Cantonments Increased in Past Six Months—Improvement in Ship Loading Helps Our Allies.

(From Committee on Public Information.)

Washington.—The navy department is collecting photographs of enlisted men who lose their lives in the war that their memory may be perpetuated. Secretary Daniels asks relatives or others having such photographs to lend them to the navy that copies may be made for the navy's records. Originals will be returned to the owners as fast as copies can be made.

A photograph of each man is to be forwarded by the navy department to the training station where he began his career in the service. At each of these stations a memorial gallery of honor or a hero's corner is to be established so that for all time the face of the man of the navy who has made the supreme sacrifice may be honored by the youth of the future sent to the station for training.

All pictures, loaned or contributed, should be securely wrapped for mailing after they have been marked with the name, branch of service, and training station the young man entered after enlistment. They should be addressed to the recruiting division, bureau of navigation, navy department, Washington, D. C. Care will be taken to return safely the photograph to the sender, when desired, together with one of the copies made of it.

More than $22,000,000 has been expended during the past six months under the direction of the construction division of the army in making additions and improvements to camps and cantonments. This sum does not include the cost of additions to the hospital equipments or the improvements made at other army stations.

The improvement work consisted of additional buildings for housing the men, and providing for their comfort and needs. Among buildings erected were quarters for officers and nurses, repair plants, kitchens and bakeries, and theaters. New roads were laid and sanitation work improved and extended.

Many additional buildings are contemplated, and general construction work will be rushed to completion during the summer and fall. In some instances the camp work has been extended to drainage of an entire district surrounding the camp to remove danger of disease arising from the proximity of swamps.

Liberty theaters have been erected at all National Army cantonments. Each of these theaters has an average inclosed seating capacity of 2,000. Theaters and amusement halls have been erected also in the National Guard camps and at other points where troops are in training.

Economies of approximately 20 per cent in shipping weight and 50 per cent in shipping space have resulted from improved methods of packing merchandise for overseas practiced by the army quartermaster corps. This is equivalent to about 2,500 tons space per month.

For the shipment of clothes and equipage, including such items as blankets, barracks, bags, towels, shelter tent halves, bedding, and other dry goods, in addition to wearing apparel, bailing has been substituted for boxing, and the weight of the lumber has been saved. The bales average 30 by 15 inches and weigh 90 pounds. They are bound with not less than four cold rolled unannealed steel bands. Burlap over waterproofed heavy paper is used to cover the bales, and there are two "ears" on both ends of the bale for handling.

Women are stevedores on the docks in France. There is a law they shall not be required to carry packages weighing more than 70 pounds. Packages shipped to the American expeditionary forces are standardized so they shall not weigh more than 70 pounds for handling by one woman carrier or more than 140 pounds by two women carriers. Men handle the heavier packages and the boxes must be used instead of bales.

The quartermaster corps recommends to manufacturers supplying the army similar economies in packing and shipping which will result in even more pronounced space and weight saving. Round cans and containers entail a waste in space of 23 per cent. Square containers are urged. It is estimated that every inch saved through bale compression is worth 65 cents in ship space.

Illinois is the center of agricultural production of the United States says the department of agriculture. States of greatest production during 1917 are: Iowa, $1,330,000,000; Illinois, $1,255,000,000; Texas, $1,045,000,000; Missouri, $947,000,000; Ohio, $851,000,000; Nebraska, $774,000,000; Indiana, $766,000,000; Kansas, $735,000,000; New York, $700,000,000; Minnesota, $646,000,000; Pennsylvania, $636,000,000; Georgia, $605,000,000; Wisconsin, $598,000,000; California, $575,000,000; Michigan, $534,000,000; Kentucky, $529,000,000.

The fourth shot from a gun manned by a navy armed guard on an American merchant ship struck the conning tower of a German submarine, which attacked the ship May 12 last at 1,000 yards distance. The submarine was compelled to submerge after having launched four torpedoes, two of which missed the steamer's bow by about 12 feet. Chief Gunner's Mate Harry R. Chambers, commanding the armed guard, was commended by Secretary Daniels for efficient conduct.

Manufacturers and dealers are encouraged under the policy of the navy department to deal direct with the department. The purpose is to eliminate the middleman in purchases of supplies and materials.

"In my annual report," says Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, "manufacturers were warned against profiteering agents, professional contractors, and naval brokers. In our regular mailing circulars of January 8, 1918, we expressed the hope that 'manufacturers who have not availed themselves of the opportunity to bid direct will do so, as it will prove of advantage to them in bringing them in more intimate touch with the navy and thereby make a reputation for the materials which they manufacture.'

"The fact is the responsibility of contractors was never so thoroughly investigated and they were never held to a stricter accountability than they have been since this country entered the war. The number of responsible direct bidders has increased greatly and the number of agents and intermediaries has been reduced to a minimum. The safeguards against profiteering have been strengthened, not relaxed."

There are over 14,000 names on the bidders' list of the navy bureau of supplies and accounts, representing every section of the country. These manufacturers and dealers furnish over 60,000 classes of articles used by the navy.

Because of an acute shortage in the supply of paper the war industries board announced, effective July 15, the following preliminary economies to be enforced by newspapers publishing a daily and weekly edition:

Discontinue the acceptance or the return of unsold copies.

Discontinue the use of all sample or free promotion copies.

Discontinue giving copies to anybody except for office-working copies or where required by statute law in the official advertising.

Discontinue giving free copies to advertisers, except not more than one copy for checking purposes.

Discontinue the arbitrary forcing of copies on news dealers (i. e., compelling them to buy more copies than they can legitimately sell in order to hold certain territory).

Discontinue the buying back of papers at either wholesale or retail selling price from dealers or agents in order to secure preferential representation.

Discontinue the payment of salaries or commissions to agents, dealers, or newsboys for the purpose of securing the equivalent of return privileges.

Discontinue all free exchanges.

Three hundred applicants for student nurses to enter training schools in the base hospitals at cantonments were accepted recently. There have been more than a thousand applications for entrance in these army schools of nursing since the government sent out its call for student nurses.

The majority of those offering their services have been college women, or women with a complete high-school education. The training units will be assigned, it is expected, during the present month. Each unit will number 25 or 30 student nurses and will be supervised by an accredited and complete nursing instructor and a trained woman who will be responsible for the physical welfare and recreation.

The service bureau of the committee on public information has taken over various departmental independent information bureaus at Union station, Washington, will consolidate and reorganize them and be prepared to give all visitors information on government business and the names and location of those clothed with authority to speak and act for the government.

Since the service bureau opened offices May 1 it has built up a card-index system with 50,000 entries, many of the cards being subject to daily revisions and correction. In a recent week the bureau handled 1,630 visitors seeking special information and answered an average of 150 query letters daily.

The medical department, United States army, needs women as reconstruction aids. The office of the surgeon general announces: "The work of reconstruction aids is divided into two sections. (1) those women who are well trained in massage and the other forms of physiotherapy, and (2) those who are trained in simple handicrafts." Foreign service pay is $60, home service pay $50 per month and quarters allowance.

The division on woman's war work of the committee on public information announces that the trustees of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., offer to wives and daughters of army officers three scholarships, including tuition and laboratory fees, for 1918-19 covering household science, household arts, and preparation for institutional work.

Department of agriculture specialists, appealing for increased production of poultry and eggs, make these suggestions: Keep better poultry; select healthy, vigorous breeders; hatch early; preserve eggs; cull the flocks; grow as much poultry feed as possible; supply the family table; eat poultry and eggs and conserve meat supply.

Southern farm boy club members produced in 1917 food and feed valued at $4,019,121, the department of agriculture reports. A total of 115,745 boys were enrolled in regular clubs in 14 states.

The Difference.

Science is concerned with the names, distances and magnitudes of the stars; and with problems touching the "intestinal parasites of the flea." Art, literature and religion are concerned only with mankind; with the elemental, the universal, the eternal; with the dream, the defeat, the romance of life. —Dallas Lore Sharp, in Atlantic.

Rapidity of Wireless.

It takes but one-twentieth of a second for a wireless signal to pass from Washington to San Francisco.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JULY 21

PRAYING TO GOD.

LESSON TEXT—Psalms 145:18, 19; Luke 11:1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need.—Hebrews 4:16.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Luke 11:5-13.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Psalms 37:4-5; Matthew 7:7-11; II Corinthians 12:8-9; James 4:3-8.

PRIMARY MEMORY VERSE—Jehovah is nigh unto all them that call upon him.—Psalms 145:18.

STORY MATERIAL—Matthew 14:23-25; Acts 12:1-12.

INTERMEDIATE, SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—Why and how to pray and the results.

Prayer ought to be a matter of great concern to every believer, for the Lord is nigh unto all them that truly call upon him; he will fulfil the desire of them that fear him; he will hear their cry and will save them (Psalms 145:18,

Prayer is a matter but little understood by Christians; in fact, only as divine aid is given can we really pray. The range of prayer is from the depths of the soul to the very thoughts of God. There was something about the praying of Jesus that so impressed the disciples that they requested him to teach them to pray (Luke 11:1). We nowhere read of them asking him to teach them how to preach. Praying is more important than preaching. No one is fit to teach or preach who does not know how to pray. May each one enroll at once in the school of prayer with Christ as our teacher. He is a most willing and capable teacher. In response to the disciples' request he outlines the following principles of prayer:

I. The Right Relationship of the One Praying (Luke 11:2).

This relationship is set forth in the words "Our Father."

1. Filial—"Father."

In order to pray to God, the suppliant must be a child of God. God is a father; his gifts and blessings are for his children. This relationship can only be entered into through regeneration. Not all men have a right to say, "Our Father" when addressing God. Only those who are children of God by faith in Jesus Christ can so address him. It is not only professing to be children but living like God's children. Those who have God's nature will express that fact in their manner of living. Children have rights and privileges which are denied to others. Representatives of the highest courts of earth must abide the time of formal entrance into the presence of the president of the United States, while his children can come freely in an informal way into his presence.

2. Fraternal—"Our Father."

God has more than one child. His children are bound up together in nature and interests. Even in our secret prayer we should address him as Our Father, which is a recognition of the interests of others, alongside of ours.

II. The Right Attitude in Prayer (Luke 11:2).

1. Reverent adoration.

As children we have certain privileges, and yet holy reverence becomes us. We should hallow his name; we should adore him as the eternal God.

2. Loyalty.

When praying to God we should come with the spirit of loyalty which cries out "Thy kingdom come." We should not only receive him as the Lord of our lives, but should dedicate our lives to the bringing in the rule of God in the earth.

3. Submission—"Thy will be done."

We should have no will of our own regarding the rule of God. We should let him direct us in all things.

III. The Right Spirit (Luke 11:3-8)

1. Dependent Faith—"Give us our daily bread" (v. 3).

We should realize that not only what we have, but life itself is ours to enjoy because of him, and that he is able to do for us exceedingly abundantly above all that we ask or think.

2. Penitence and Love—"Forgive us our debts" (v. 9).

We should come to him realizing that we have sinned, and cry unto him for forgiveness. Our hearts should be so filled with love for others that we will forgive those who sinned against us as God is willing to forgive us.

3. Holiness and Caution—"Lead us not into temptation" (v. 4).

Because we are God's children and realizing the depravity of our natures, and the consequent tendency to practice that which displeases him, we should shrink from that which, if indulged in, would dishonor him, and earnestly cry unto him to lead us not into the place where we would likely fall.

4. Intercessory (vv. 5, 6).

The man who asked for bread did not ask for himself, but for a friend. Prayer which pleases God is unselfish in its requests. It takes in the needs of all those in need, rather than those of the one prayer. Doubtless he would have gone hungry all the night for himself without asking for bread, but was willing to inconvenience his friend for the sake of another friend.

5. Perseverance (vv. 7, 8).

Though his friend refused at first and offered excuse, because he would not take no for an answer, he arose from his bed and give him as many as he needed. Prayer which pleases God and gets results is importunate, perseveres until the object is achieved.

are to give good gifts to their children.

IV. Encouragement to Pray (Luke 11:9-12).

1. God's promise (vv. 9, 10).

True prayer cannot fail of an answer, because God definitely promises that every one that asketh receiveth, he that seeketh findeth, and to him that knocketh it shall be opened.

2. The example of an earthly father (vv. 11-13).

STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Latest Gleanings From All Over the State.

THINGS SEEN AND HEARD

Newly Registered May Be Called In August.

It was announced at the District Exemption Board that no call will be made upon registrants in the second class to complete the quota of the next draft. Instead of this there will be made, in case of necessity, a call upon the first class of the men who registered last June. It is known that the number of men remaining in the first class at several of the local boards is very low and it is very probable that these boards will be forced to call upon the newly registered men. Work is also rapidly progressing in the reclassification of men from one class into another. It will be some time, however, before this work is completed. There are altogether 3,550 white men in the whole state who are in Class 1 for the military draft. There are also 3,221 colored men. When the 2,000 white men leave for Camp Meade on July 22 only 1,500 men will be left in the first class.

May Abandon Markleton.

Cumberland.—It is reported that Markelton will be abandoned as a Government hospital at the close of the summer. It is said that an inspection party of army officers recently went over the place and expressed the opinion that it was too expensive to the Government to keep it up. Construction work was in large measure stopped. Buildings almost at the stage of completion were ordered completed, but proposed structures for which only the foundations have been laid were abandoned. It is said that the cost of operating the big hospital is very great and that an institution in some other section should be run more cheaply.

His Questionnaire Faulty.

Frederick.—Charged with making false and conflicting statements in his questionnaire, Arthur Runkles, about 30 years old, near Urbana, was held in $500 bail by United States Commissioner George R. Dennis for the action of the Federal Grand Jury in Baltimore. It is charged that he made affidavit that he was the sole support of his three children and also that the children were in the care and custody of his mother-in-law. Runkles, who is not educated, declared that the person who made out his questionnaire misunderstood him. He is in Class 1 and will be in the next draft. His mother, Mrs. Jennie Runkles, furnished bail.

Claims He Killed 3 Huns.

Hagerstown.—Chas. R. Bikle, Company B, Twenty-eighth Infantry, American Expeditionary Force, in a letter to a friend here, tells how he killed three Germans in action in the drive of May 8 in France. He wrote:

"I went over the top on May 8 and in so doing I accounted for three Huns. For the first one I said to myself, 'This one is for me.' For the next one I killed I said, 'This is for Jim' (meaning James Koliopulous, proprietor of the Maryland Hotel, Hagerstown) and the third one was for Hagerstown, where I enlisted."

Bikle enlisted in May last year and left for France in September.

Killed By Cave-In At Mine.

Cumberland.—Jonas Skidmore, aged 32 years, of Frostburg, was killed and two other men had narrow escapes in a fall of rock in Keeley Mine. Skidmore and his two companions, Robert and William Carter, had finished taking out a stump in the pillar and were engaged in setting props to stop the fall when the accident occurred. A force of men was compelled to tunnel underneath the fall and several times had reached the body when the sides caved in and they were driven back.

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103 Young Draftees In Class 1.

Cumberland.—One hundred and three of the 240 young men of Cumberland who have reached the age of 21 years and who registered for military service on June 5 have been placed in the first class. In addition to this number others who have claimed deferred classification will be transferred to Class 1 when the questionnaires have been passed up. The 103 who waived all exemption and voluntarily placed themselves in Class 1 were notified to report for physical examination.

N. And W. May Build Shops.

Hagerstown.—A conference of Norfolk and Western Railway officials was held here at which, it is stated, tentative plans were discussed for the erection of large shops in Hagerstown, in connection with the establishment of joint yards by other railroads here. P. A. Blake, former division superintendent of the Norfolk and Western, now acting general superintendent of the Eastern Division; J. D. Hesper and A. Bruner, also officials of the road, met the local officials. While the officials declined to give out any information, it is said that the plans will go ahead.

Fall Of Coal Kills Miner.

Cumberland.—Jones Skidmore, 32 years old, of Frostburg, was killed and two other men had narrow escapes in a fall of rock in Keeley mine. Skidmore and his companions, Robert and William Carter, had finished taking out a stump in the pillar and were engaged in setting props to stop the fall when the accident occurred. A force of men was compelled to tunnel underneath the fall and several times had reached the body when the sides caved in and they were driven back.

ANNAPOLIS NEWS

Isaacs Pays Penalty.

Annapolis.—Calm and resolute to a degree that astonished Sheriff Joseph H. Bellis and his deputies and jail attendants and stoutly protesting his innocence to the last, Archie Isaacs, the colored track walker, convicted of the murder of Miss Dora Eberts on the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad near Odenton on April 5, was hanged in the jail yard at Annapolis at dawn.

The trap was sprung at 5.10 o'clock Nineteen minutes later Dr. Walton H. Hopkins, county health officer, pronounced the man dead. The negro's neck was not broken, death being due to strangulation. The body was then placed in a casket and turned over to a local undertaker, who buried it in Potters' Field. The parents of the murderer did not claim the body, stating they were without means. The execution was witnessed by about 100 persons.

Daniels' Son A Middy.

Annapolis.—Worth Bagley Daniels, son of Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, was among the candidates admitted to the Naval Academy as a midshipman of the now fourth class. Young Daniels is a nephew of the late Lieut. Worth Bagley, the first American naval officer to meet his death in the war with Spain. Lieutenant Bagley was killed by the explosion of a shell over the deck of a torpedo boat then in the harbor of Matanzas, Cuba.

Largest Class Of Middies.

Annapolis.—Admissions to the Naval Academy increased the membership of the new class of midshipmen to 761, and made it the largest class in the history of the institution. Last year's class, up to that time by far the largest that had ever entered, numbered when at its highest point 744. The full membership of the new class will be between 950 and 1,000.

Suffrage League Elects.

Annapolis. — The Woman's Suffrage League of Annapolis has elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Edwin P. Hill; vice-president, Mrs. Theodore W. Johnson; secretary, Miss Betty Foreshaw. The league will send to Washington a resolution calling on President Wilson and Senators Smith and France, of Maryland, to support the suffrage amendment.

Guests Bring Own Sugar.

Annapolis. — Mrs. Robert Baker, of Washington, prominent in the National Woman's Suffrage Party, delivered an address on suffrage at a tea given by Mrs. Spencer Murray at her home, Acton, Murray Hill. Each guest complied with the request contained in the invitations and brought her own sugar.

Tomato Louse Damage Grows.

Cambridge. — The tomato Louse, which has been causing trouble all through the Peninsula, is particularly damaging in Dorchester county because of the relatively great importance of the crop, both to those who grow it and to the outside world. In average years, if the tenant farmer has any money to lay aside at the end of the season, it is because his tomato acreage turned out well and the crop was sold for a fair price. This county produces about 10 per cent. of the pack of the entire country, last year's pack selling for about $5,000,000.

Twelve Promoted To Captain.

Aberdeen.—The following officers at the Aberdeen Proving Ground have been promoted to the rank of captain: Lieuts. Bernard S. Lawyer, Charles H. Dickson, Jr., G. H. Baker, P. O. E. Johnson, A. H. Robinson, Jr., H. B. Taylor, S. K. Bushnell, M. Shapiro, H. L. White, J. W. Mailler, H. C. Strohm and J. H. Moore. Captain Baker is the only son of Mrs. Fannie R. Baker and the late James B. Baker, of Aberdeen.

Girl Charged With Assault.

Frederick. — Miss Alta Meisener, about 20 years old, daughter of Dallas Meisener, near Foxville, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff John Dutrow and lodged in jail, charged with assaulting Miss Mary Lewis, about the same age. Miss Lewis appeared at the Sheriff's office with a discolored eye which, she said, was the result of a beating received at the hands of Miss Meisener. The latter declares she is innocent.

To Double Track Roads.

Hagerstown.—The Government railroad officials have issued orders for the immediate construction of double tracks on the Western Maryland and the Cumberland Valley Railroads north and west of Hagerstown. Workmen are now engaged in making excavations and fillings.

May Face Bigamy Charge.

Hagerstown. — Grove Shaffer, this city, is confronted with a charge of nonsupport by a Baltimore woman and he may also face a charge of bigamy. The Baltimore woman appeared at the police station and presented the charge to Justice Howard P. Hartman. In Hagerstown he is married to a young woman who was Miss Mary Martin, of Chambersburg. Shaffer's bail was fixed at $250. He is a stepson of Taylor Shaffer.

$136,000 Added To City's Basis.

Frederick.—About $136,000 worth of new property has been placed on this city's assessment books by the intermediate assessment just concluded. The taxable basis of the city is more than $6,700,000, and the tax rate is $1.10 on the $100. Between $4,000 and $5,000 will be lost through the nonissuing of liquor licenses, part of the fees from which went to the city.

Electric locomotives are being increasingly adopted in South Africa for underground haulage.

AMERICANS DRIVE THE HUNS BACK

Capture Thousand Prisoners Including Brigade Staff.

FOUGHT TO THE DEATH

While The French Positions Were Penetrated To Some Extent, The Americans In A Smashing Counter-Attack Cleared Their Section Of The Invaders.

American Army on the Marne.—The German prisoners captured in the counter-attack by the Americans at the bend on the Marne number between 1,000 and 1,500. They include a complete brigade staff.

The fighting continues with fierce intensity in this district, while the battle rages with equal ferocity on the right, where the French are reported to have delivered a smashing blow against the enemy. From this section of the battlefront it appears that the German offensive, at least for the time being, has been badly shattered.

The Americans now command the river front at the bend. At the left of the bend, the famous German Tenth Division has made repeated attempts all day to cross, but all assaults have been smashed by the splendidly directed fire of the American gunners.

Gives Credit To The Americans.

Paris.—In the desperate fighting which is reported in the official communication from the War Office, the American troops are given the credit for driving back the Germans who had succeeded in crossing the Marne southwest of Fossoy.

In the long sector between Dormans and Rheims Franco-Italian troops are reported to be resisting the German assault valiantly and east of Rheims the enemy attack has met what is characterized as "an irreducible defense."

The statement says:

"The German attack launched at 4.30 o'clock A. M. continued throughout the day on both sides of Rheims with equal violence.

West of Rheims desperate engagements were fought in the region of Reuilly, Courthiezy and Vassy, south of the Marne, which the enemy succeeded in crossing at several points between Fossoy and Dormans.

"A spirited center attack carried out by the American troops drove back on the right bank of the river enemy contingents who had reached the bank southwest of Fossoy.

"Between Dormans and Rheims the Franco-Italian troops resisted with tenacity along the line of Cantillon Sur Marne, Cuchery, Marfaux and Bouilly.

"East of Rheims the enemy attack, which extended from Sillery to the Main de Massiges, hit up against an irreducible defense. The enemy multiplied his efforts on Prunay and Les Marquises and in the regions north of Prosnes and Souain, but was not able, despite repeated attacks, to cut into our combat positions."

Launched At Daylight.

American Army on the Marne.—The Germans at daylight launched a violent attack against the American positions west of Chateau Thierry, especially near Vaux. The attack came after a most violent bombardment of high explosives and gas shells throughout the night. The American troops sought shelter wherever it was available. When the enemy infantry appeared the Americans swarmed out and met the attackers with a rain of machine bullets. The Americans wore their gas masks as they fought the attacking Germans.

An enemy bombardment of towns in the rear of the lines began shortly after 6 A. M.

Reports from American advance positions said that the American troops were "handling the enemy well" in the desperate fighting which is continuing. Heavy shells from German naval guns are falling in regions far behind the actual battle area, many of these projectiles having fallen in the city of Meaux, 25 miles from Chateau Thierry. In many of these towns the German shell fire is constant, the projectiles being from 10 and 12-inch naval guns.

The American forces on this front delivered a counter-attack upon the Germans in the Vaux region and drove off the enemy.

It is clear that the German attack in the Vaux region completely broke down under the American counter-attack. Further sharp fighting is likely to develop in this area at any time, however.

Reports from Vaux indicate that the Americans had advanced their line in this region in the face of the determined enemy attack. The advance extended a distance of approximately 700 yards, but the Americans subsequently withdrew to their original line for strategic reasons. Twenty-eight Germans were taken prisoner in this sector.

The American barrage here broke up the enemy waves and drove them back in confusion.

LIEUT. BOOTH DIES OF WOUNDS.

American Aviator Was Injured In Bomb Explosion.

Paris.—Lieut. W. Vernon Booth, Jr., of the American Flying Corps, has died at a Scottish hospital near the front from injuries received in a bomb explosion when he was forced to land after an aerial combat over the German lines. This injury necessitated the amputation of a leg. He was buried with full military honors.

WOMEN FARMING IN WESTERN CANADA

Success Has Followed All Their Efforts.

On the train from Edmonton to Winnipeg the writer took a seat beside a soldier who had returned from the front. On his breast he wore the beautiful distinguished service medal. One coat sleeve was armless, and on his left cheek he bore a scar that he would carry to his grave. He had served his country faithfully and well. At the first call for soldiers in August, 1914, he hastened to the recruiting office, leaving his 320-acre farm, with its crop ready for harvest, a full equipment of farm implements, plenty of horses, and a wife. The wife should not be last on the list for she proved the master of the situation, and loyally took hold of the question of production, while her husband was on his way to fight the Hun. And she succeeded. In 1915 she succeeded, and again in 1916, and when her husband returned in 1917 she was able to show some contemplated farm buildings completed, the indebtedness of the farm paid off, a considerable addition to the stock, and the land ready for a 1917 crop. This was the story told by the soldier, and wasn't he a proud man! He was now ready to do what he could to keep up the period of prosperity and provide food for the allies. The women of Canada have done nobly during the struggle.

Among the most successful farmers of the Oak Lake district, Manitoba, are the Misses Clara and Beatrice Forward, who, for the past fourteen years, have farmed their own land, doing all the regular work on the farm, such as plowing, seeding, summer fallowing and reaping. They have been especially successful with stock, and have a splendid herd of shorthorns, both purebred and grade. At the recent Brandon sale they purchased a new purebred stock bull for $700. Their herd was last year increased by 23 calves.

Miss R. M. Hillman of Keeler, Saskatchewan, is another successful woman farmer. She has gone in extensively for grain growing, and farms 1,120 acres. She also owns some of the finest Percheron horses in Saskatchewan.

The prairie now boasts of many women who have had more or less success, though few are farming on the same large scale as Miss Hillman and the Misses Forward. These women have demonstrated, and are still demonstrating, that a versatile woman may be just as good and successful a farmer as her brother.

There are other women, too, on the Canadian prairies, who, though they have not had thrown upon them the responsibilities of "running a farm," have been decided factors in making the farm a success. They assist their husbands by keeping the farm accounts, reducing the grocer's bills by their management of the poultry and butter, taking care of the house, and, very often, proving good advisers in the economic management of the men and general conduct of the farm work. The man who moves to Canada carries with him a wonderful asset in a good managing wife.—Advertisement.

Logic.

"It seems to me," said the almost philosopher, "that the fellow who is constantly losing his temper would have sense enough to quit hunting it up every time."

GIRLS! USE LEMONS FOR SUNBURN, TAN

Try it! Make this lemon lotion to whiten your tanned or freckled skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of Orchard White, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle, sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion whitener, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of Orchard White for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands and see how quickly the freckles, sunburn, windburn and tan disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.—Adv.

When the Soul Is Hurt.

The most terrific thing in the world is sin. A man is never hurt until his soul is hurt, and the only thing that can hurt his soul is sin.—Plumer.

Comfort Baby's Skin

When red, rough and itching with hot baths of Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment. This means sleep for baby and rest for mother. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Crisp Criticism of Gossip.

Gossip is a sort of smoke that comes from the dirty tobacco-pipes of those who diffuse it; it proves nothing but the bad taste of the smoker.—George Eliot.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

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Full Measure.

Bobby—"Uncle, couldn't a fellow have a nice Sunday dinner if he was as hungry as me and roomy as you?" —Boy's Life.

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destroys the malarial germs which are transmitted to the blood by the Malaria Mosquito. Price 60c.

California is working hundreds of women on farms.